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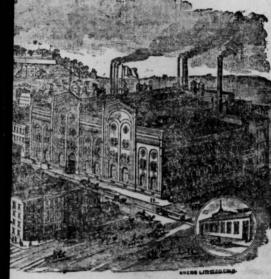
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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1888.

WILL NOT BE READY. The Tariff Bill Still Further Delayed.

VOL. XIX.

ADDITIONAL FREE LIST ARTICLES Major Barnes and His Indian Constituents An Adverse Report on Civil Service Bills-Other Notes of Interest.

Washington, February 27 .- [Special.]-The committee on banking and currency will in-troduce a bill in the house on Wednesday, au-thorizing the secretary of the treasury to issue an unlimited amount of silver certificates for fractional currency of the value of ten, twenty-

The democratic members of the ways and means committee were in session until a very late hour tonight, endeavoring to get the tariff bill in proper shape to be presented to the full committee tomorrow. They, however, failed to fully agree on all points, and, as usual, Mr. Mills' date for reporting will prove to be incornect. However, the committee, or the democratic members thereof, are unanimously of the opinion that it will be in proper shape by Wednesday or Thursday. In regard to the bill I learn the following additional facts to what I have already wired you: Wool, lumber, salt and fish will go on the free list, a reduc-tion of twenty per cent will be made on sugar; from twenty to thirty per cent on plate-glass,

and fifty per cent on window-glass.

The Oklahoma bill appears on the house calendar to be called up tomorrow, and Major Barnes has been preparing himself today for the fight which he expects. The main issue will be fought over by Major Barnes and Mr. Springer, of Illinois, but Sanset Cox and Holman, of Indiana, are expected to rally to

Major Barnes's support. Barnes, Cox and Holman are a great trio, and will undoubtedly snow under the "boomers."

Mr. Clements appeared before the river and harbor committee today in the interest of the Coosa and Oostanaula rivers. He asked for an appropriation of \$97,000 to complete the imvement already begun on the former, and asked that a survey be made and estimate furnished of the amount necessary to remove all obstructions in the streams. For Oostanaula, now he asked an appropriation of \$200,000.

The committee on civil service, of which

Mr. Clements is chairman, today decided adversely on the bill to fix the term of four years for all officers under the civil service rules not already fixed for that time, also, to prohibit the removal of any such except for cause, which shall be specified in writing. The bill was introduced by Mr. Brewer, a republican.

There were only two bills introduced by Georgia members teday. One from Judge Stewart for a \$200,000 appropriation for Atlan-ta barracks, and another from Mr. Blount, re-lating to free matter in the mails, and fixing a

penalty of a fine not exceeding \$300 for viola-Georgia is represented in Washington today by Mayor Cooper and Mr. H. S. Kuhrt, of Atlanta, and Mr. George D. Thomas, of

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Thomas leave for New York tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Allen, of Augusta, will remain here some days longer.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Senate Passes the Bill to Incorporate It

ties offered by the transportation of American product duty under bonds.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the senate at 12:50, resumed consideration of the bill to incorporate the Maratime Canal company of Nicaragua, notice being given by Mr. Plumb hat he would ask the senate tomorrow to take a company of the c

grants.

By Mr. Platt, that he would next Monday ask the senate to take up the bill for the admission of South Dakota as a state, and by Mr. Allison that when the pending bill was disposed of he would call oup the undesvalua-

Mr. Vest offered a resolution declaring that nothing in the act should be held or construed to involve, in any manner, the United States in any pecuniary obligation, except as to the payment of tolls. Rejected—21 to 22.

After several other restrictive amendments were voted down the bill was reported back from committee of the whole, and the amendments agreed upon in committee were concurred in.

ments agreed upon in coursed in.

Mr. Vest again offered his amendment that the United States government should have no pecuniary obligation in connection with the work, and it was again rejected—yeas 22, nays

The bill was then passed-yeas 38, nays 15, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Blair, Brown, Chace, Chandler, Colquitt, Cullom, Daniel, Davis, Dolph, Edmunds, Evarts, Farwell, Free, Gorman, Gray, Hale, Hearst, Hoar, Ingalls, Mitchell, Manderson, Morgan, Paddock, Payne, Platt, Plumb, Pugb, Saton, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Sherman, Spooner, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Wil-on of Iowa—38.

Nays—Messrs, Bate Berry, Blackburn, Coke, Faulkner, George, & bson, Hampton, Kenna, Pasco, Reagan, Riddleburger, Vest, Walthall, Wilson of Maryland—15. 15. isideration of the dependent pension bill

was then resumed.

Mr. Berry moved an a nendment adding and other sontence to the second section, which was finally adopted, after having been several times amended on motion of different senators. As finally agreed to, it reads:

And who are without other adequate means of self support.

And who are without other adequate means or self support.

In suggesting one of the modifications of Mr.
Berry's amendment, Mr. Blair said that the committee en pensions had tried to do, as nearly as posible, what the Grand Army of the Republic desired, so as to get around, or under, or out side of the president's veto It was undoubtedly a service pension bill; but the amendment offered by the senator from Arkansas, would bring the bill directly within the purview of the president's veto last congress.

NO WHEELS ROLLING.

war; but accepted a modification of it, moved by Mr. Morgan, by making it apply to those who served in the war with Mexico, and for thirty days (in wars with Indian tribes.) Without disposing of this amendment the bill was laid aside, and Mr. Blair proposed an amendment in order to have it printed, pro-viding for a service pension at the rate of \$10 a month.

After executive session, the senate ad-IN MEMORY OF CORCORAN.

The House Devotes Some Time in Honor of the Dead Philanthropist.

Washington, Februay 27.—Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, under instructions of the committee on judiciary, offered a resolution assigning the 17th of March and 9th of April for the consideration of business reported by that committee.

ee. Mr. Dibble, of South Carolina, offered an amendment setting aside the third Tuesdays in March, April and May for business reported by the committees on public buildings and grounds, with a provision that on those days no dilatory motions shall be entertained by the

Mr. Rogers raised the point of order that the amendment was not germain, and he stated that he had not yielded the floor for the pur-pose of allowing the offering of amendments. In view of this statement, the speaker pro tem declined to entertain Mr. Dibbie's amend-

ment.

Mr. Rogers then demanded the previous qurstien upon his resolution, but, as the friends of public building measures voted against the demand, Mr. Rogers withdrew the resolution rather than delay the business of the house.

Under the call of states, a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred, among them several bills increasing the amount of pension granted under the existing law for various degrees of disability; also one by Mr. Brower, of North Carolina, granting amnesty for all offenses against internal revenue laws, committed prior to February 22, 1888.

ruary 22, 1888.

By Mr. Gaines, of Virginia, for improvement of the public building at Petersburg,

Ya.

By Mr. Crain, of Texas, a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution. extending the president's term of office until April 30, and changing the time for 'the meeting of congress to December 31.

The floor was then accorded to the committee on the district of Columbia.

After disposing of several local bills, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, offered the following minute:

After disposing of several local bills, Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, offered the following minute:

This being the day set apart for the consideration of business relating to the bistrict of Columbia, this house deems it not inappropriate to place on record a testimonial of respect for the menory of that eminent citizen of the district, the late W. W. Corcoran, who as a munificent patron of art, science and many public and pr. vate charities, both in the national capital and in the country at large, has left a memory that deserves to be gratefully cherlshed, not only by residents of the District of Columbia, but by the people of the country of the workings of whose in tututions he was a conspicuous illustration.

The speaker pro tem—"The present occupant of the chair has known the eminent man who has been this afternoon buried for nearly thirty years, and enjoyed his friendship as a jewel of great price. His urbanity, his probity and large-hearted bensvolence were exhibited in all departments of human art and enterprise. This proceeding would be fitting for any day of our session, but it is peculiarly fitting for the day dedicated to the district in which he lived so long and within whose precincts his temple of art and home of charity will perpetuate his name and fame forever."

The minute was unanimously ordered spread upon the journal, and the house, at 5:30, adjourned.

Washington, February 27.—Senator Daniel today introduced a bill appropriating \$250,000 for a public building at Norfolk.
Senator Aldrich, chairman of the committee

The Senate Passes the Bill to Incorporate It

Other Business Transacted.

Washington, February 27.—Among the memorials and petitions presented and referred were the following:

To repeal limitations to the act granting arrears of pensions; for the passage of the per diem rated service pension bill; against the repeal of the oleomargarine bill; to place salt on the free list; of the Chicago b oard of trade, protesting against any legislation that would deprive citizens of the United States of facilities offered by the Canadian railoads for the transportation of American proucts free of duty unsier bonds.

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, the senate at 12:50, resumed consideration of the bill to incorporate the Maratime Canal company of Nicorean motice being given by Mr. Plumb

To repeal limitations to the act granting arrears of pensions; for the passage of the per diemetric power of a majority of the senate to remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty in mediately after its receipt from the president or to open the doors and admit the public at any stage of the discussion of the treaty. This it is stated has no especiallreference to the fisherical tresolution for open executive sessions. That branch of the subject which relates to confirmations has not been considered by the committee.

On mules, will tomorrow, report, by order of his committee, a series of amendments to the rules, which, if adopted, will place it in the power of a majority of the senate to remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty in the power of a majority of the senate to remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty in the power of a majority of the senate to remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty in the power of a majority of the senate to remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty in the power of a majority of the senate to remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty in the power of a majority of the senate to remove the injunction of secrecy from the treaty in the president on the protection of the subject

The court of claims made a decision today overruling the action of the accounting officers of the treasury in disallowing the claim of Surgeon John S. Billups, United States army, for mileage while traveling in Europe under orders of the secretary of war. The claim was for about \$\frac{1}{2}\$I,500, and was disallowed on the ground that there was no legal authority for the expense. The court held that the secretary of war had ample authority in the premises, and that the accounting officers had no right to interfere. Judgment was given in favor of the claimant for the full amount.

SOUTH CAROLINA ON CLEVELAND.

Mr. Cleveland's Views Disliked, but He Will

Probably Get the Delegation.

Columbia, S. C. February 27.—[Special.]—
Cleveland's recent visit to Charleston has induced some discussion of his probable standing among the democrats of this state with reference to his renomination for the presidency. It is safe to say that the hearty welcome extended him by the citizens of Charleston is a fair criterion of his standing there and in this state. There are many who differ with him about the tariff, the silver question and the civil service. There are some who dislike his want of enthusiasm. There are some who resent the indifference with which he treated the people of Charleston at the time of the dreadful earthquake in 1886. But, on the whole, the sentiment of this state may be put down as overwhelmingly in whole, the sentiment of this state may be put down as overwhelmingly in favor of his renomination. This judgment is based as well upon an approval of Cleve land's administration as upon the conviction that if the national democracy cannot win with Cleveland, they cannot win at all. The delegation from South Carolina will go to St. Louis solid for Cleveland.

The subject of the democratic nomination has recently come rather prominently before

The subject of the democratic nomination has recently come rather prominently before the people of this state, from the fact that the new daily paper in Charleston, the World, has come out squarely for Hill. This effort to turn the tide away from Cleveland is doomed to dismal failure. Probably Hill's name will not even be mentioned in the state convention, which will elect the delegates to St. Louis,

HONORING A GOOD MAN.

under, or out side of the president's veto It was undoubtedly a service pension bill; but the amendment offered by the senator from Arkansas, would bring the bill directly within the purview of the president's veto last congress.

Mr. Plumb moved to strike out the word "Totally" before the word "Incapacitated," and gave notice that if his motion prevailed he would move to amend further by providing that the pension should be from \$4 to \$12 a month, according to the degree of incapacity.

Mr. Berry argued that the striking out of the word "totally" would make the bill simply a service pension bill and would practically open all doors to all who had served in the union army, and who were not now on the pension rolis.

After a long discussion Mr. Plumb's motion was agreed to, and the word "totally" was stricken out.

In the course of debate it was developed that under the bill, as it stands there can be no grading of pensions according to the degree of disability, but all alike, its beneficiaries will receive \$12 per month.

Mr. Plumb also moved to insert the following:

"All pensions granted to widows under this or any other general law shall take effect from the death of the husbangs of such widows, respectively, but not dating back of the passage of this act."

Agreed to without division.

Mr. Corcoran Mrs. Cleveland Mr. Washington, February 27.—The funeral of Mr. W. Corcoran took place today from his late residence. In accordance with the services and devoid of all ostentation. Among the floral tributes was a large pillow sent by Mrs. Cleveland. The services were confined to the form laid down in the Episcopal ritual. There was no address. Rev. Dr. Leenard, Paster of St. John's church, George-tow, Mrs. Cleveland the Episcopal ritual. There was no address. Rev. Dr. Leenard, which the persectively which followed the remains to the grave. She was escorted by Secretary Endicott and stood during the services in the house very near the head of the casket. Chief Justice Wait, Senators Barbour, Eustis and many other p

The Great Strike on the Chicago. Burlington and Quincy.

BROTHERHOOD ENGINEERS QUIT WORK

scenes in the Yards of the Company-The Order to Strike Obeyed Promptly-Fourteen Hundred Men Idle.

CHICAGO, February 27 .- A few minutes be fore 4 o'clock this morning the Chicago, Bur-lington and Quincy yards at Canal and Sixteenth streets presented their usual appearance. The early morning mail train had left on time, and switch engines were at work. One engineer took a switch train to the Chicago and Atlantic junction shortly before 3 o'clock. He said he had heard nothing of the order to strike, and that he would certainly take his train to the junction and run his engine back to the roundhouse. Other engineers of switch engines also said they had not been ordered to strike.

At 3:30 o'clock there was the usual movement of cars at the freight and switching staions at Nineteenth street and Western avenue, where cars for the east and the stockyards are handled. Just before the time appointed for the strike, Trainmaster S. L. Pope issued an order that no trains should be moved west of Chicago. This was taken by the few trainmen in the yards as a confession that the company had secured no men worth mentioning, and that the road would in a moment more be practically tied up.

At 4 o'clock, precisely, switch engine No.

447 went into the Western Avenue round-house. Three others soon followed it, and the engineers and firemen quit work. The strike was on in earnest. The strike promises to be the most remarkable ever known, for in it the strongest single labor organization in existence has been pitched against the largest railroad corporation in the west, and one of the greatest in mileage and wealth in the world. Should the strike long continue, it is probable that, in addition to 1,400 men directly involved, a great majority of 14,000 employes of the company will be thrown out of work, 25,000 members of the engineers' brotherhood throughout the country will be called upon to contribute of their savings and the indus-

to contribute of their savings and the industries of a vast section of country tributary to the road subjected to partial paralysis. The far-reaching effects of the strike can be inferred from the fact the road has six thousand miles of main and leased lines, gridironing the states of Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Nebras-ka. From Chicago it reaches to Denver, over 1,000 miles away, and Cheyenne, Wyoming, equally as far. Minneapolis to the north, and St. Louis to the south are within its reach, the territory of an empire.

The financial loss of the company by the strike is subject to curious comment. In ordinary times the gross earnings of the road range from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 a month, but owing to the rate war in progress for some

range from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 a month, but owing to the rate war in progress for some time past among western railroads a large proportion of the Burlington's business has been done at an actual loss. Whether the margin of profit on the remainder of the traffic, taken as a whole, was so small as to make the strike almost a been to the commany officials probe

as a whole, was so small as to make the strike almost a boon to the company, officials probably alone know. It is a point that seems to have escaped close attention by the engineers, and one which, taken in connection with the hostility of the Knights of Labor, may prove a fatal weakness to the strike.

The chief depots or the round house of the road are located at Aurora and Galesiurg, Ills., Ottumum, Burlington and Creston, Iowa, Lincoln, Omaha, and McCook. Neb. These cities are at ends of the working divisions of the road. At Omaha arrangements have been the road. At Omaha arrangements have been made with the Union Pacific road to honor all

the road. At Omaha arrangements have been made with the Union Pacific road to honor all Burlington tickets, to common points. It is presumed that similar arrangements have been made with other roads.

A couple of suburban trains were the only ones to come in over the Burlington road this morning. Master Mechanic Howland was in charge of one engine and Superintendent Rinth ran the other. After the arrival of these trains the depot master said he did not expect another suburban train before neon, as there were no engineers and firemen to man one and until the general superintendent could secure some engineers and firemen he was unable to say whether there would be another train in during the day. The only train that left the depot up to 10 o'clock this morning, was the fast mail, which departed at 3 o'clock and was manned by the regular engineer and fireman from the brotherhood.

The Burlington road has arranged with other roads to have its business transferred to them, so that all traffic is protected, except the leaf roads.

The Burlington road has arranged with other roads to have its business transferred to them, so that all traffic is protected, except the local points. All through travel and freight traffic and all business with points in the Burlington territory touched by other roads will be cared for by those roads, and agents have been notified to receive all consignments subject to delay. The Burlington intends for the present to give all its attention to local traffic. The Burlington division at the stockyards was as silent as on Sunday, only one car of stock arrived by the Burlington road today, although that road brings more live stock to the Chicago market than any other road.

The Burlington is the only road that has access into the lumber district. The situation there is critical, as the tracks are full of cars loaded with lumber ready for shipment, and cannot be removed, and no foreign engine will be allowed to take away cars, even if another road consented to pull them. Men who are in sympathy with the strikers will not work. Chief Engineer Arthur in an interview today said:

"The publication by General Manager Stone

said:
"The publication by General Manager Stone "The publication by General Manager Stone of all propositions offered by men might mislead the public. We were willing to discuss these propositions one by one, and in case we were to convince Mr. Stone that they were just and fair, we would have made concessions. The strike did not occur because the schedule we offered was not adopted, but because when the question of wages was reached, Mr. Stone refused to do anything at all. The fight is purely a question of wages. We receded from our first proposition and offered to accept 3½ percent, which Mr. Stone refused in a most positive manner. He made no proposition to us

tion of pay."

Mr. Arthur was asked what attitude he expected the Knights of Labor to assume towards the engineers during the strike.

"I don't see," he said, "why the Knights of Labor should be hostsle to the Brotherhood of Engineers, and I have no information that the said try to assist the commany in any they will try to assist the company in any

of Engineers, and I have no information that they will try to assist the company in any way."

"It is claimed that you sent men to take the places of the Reading strikers?"

"That is a life. I don't know what individual members of the brotherhood may have done, but I never interfered in any way with any strike of the Knights of Labor. I would not do it. At the time of the Missouri Pacfic strike, I simply told the brotherhood engineers that we had a contract with the company and to keep out of the strike. If a contract means anything at all then we pursued the right course."

One of the members, who was asked if the Brotherhood of Engineers thought the company could soon fill their places, with reliable men, said:

"Well, if you ask for my personal opinion. I don't think it can be done. That is what the boys all think. Good engineers are a scarce article, because they are all employed."

"What are you going to do about the Knights of Labor?"

"Nothing. If they can fill our places, let them do it. The company has the right to hire any one it pleases. We shall not interfere with anything they do. The public will find that we have enough to live on a little while, and if the company can do without us, all well and good."

The crowd of applicants for positions as en-

gineers or firemen kept steadily increasing during the afternoon and evening. One of them, an engineer, who gave his name as Michael Reilly, stated openly that he was a member of the Knights of Labor and had been for a number of years.

Kansas Ciri, Mo., February 27.—A serious result of the strike occurred this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rock Island road had put some Burlington cars in a freight train with the apparent intention of helping the latter road in its freight business. The Rock Island engineers on discovering this became furious and svery engine in the yard was pulled into the roundhouse, leaving a score or more of freight trains on the track. The firemen joined in the movement and consequence is a total tie-up to Rock Island freight traffic.

total tie-up to Rock Island freight traffic.

KNIGHTS GOING WEST.

FOTTSWILE, Pa., February 27.—The strike of brotherhood Imen on Chicago, Burlington and Quincy system has created a great sensation among the supplanted Reading engineers and firemen at this end of the road. James Gleason, of Port Richmond, an ex-employee of the Reading railroad, came here this morning and in a few hours recruited between one hundred and two hundred engineers and firemen, of this city and Palto Alto for service on western roads. These men are Knights of Labor, but they will not go west under the orders or auspices of the organization, but as individuals. They will be given transportation to Chicago, and are sure of permanent employment, if competent. The time of their departure is not certain, but they are held in readiness to start immediately upon receiving orders and expect to leave on a late Philadelphia and Reading train to-night.

STRIKING OIL

Standard Officials Before the Investigating

Committee. New York, February 27 .- The senate co NEW 10RK, February 21.—1the today to the Standard Oil company. John D. Rockfeller was the principal witness. He said he was president of the Standard Oil company of Ohio. His brother, the Standard Oil company of Ohio. His brother, William Rockfeller, is president of the Standard Oil company of New York. The company is incorporated in Ohio, Ponnsylvania, New Jersey and New York. The stockholders are identical in all porated in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. The stockholders are identical in all four incorporations. The capital stock of the company is three and a half millions. Witness knew of the Standard Oil trust, which he said was formed under an agreement of about fifty oil refinerics in different parts of the country. These he named. The trust is not incorporated, but acts under a written agreement. Mr. Rockafeller produced this document, but asked that its contents be kept from the press, as it contained private matter. The capital of the trust is ninety militons, and it controlled three-quarters of the oil produced in the country. The capacity of the refineries controlled by the trust is equal to the consumption of the entire country. In 1837 the shareholders received a stock dividend of 20 per cent and a cash one of 10 per cent. The average has been 7% per cent annually. The trust started with a nominal capital of \$70,000,000, to which \$20,000,000 has been added in the way o stock dividends. The trust only controls the product of a few small wells producing about 200 barrels per day, while the daily product of the country is 180,000 barrels. But the trust owns the entire stock of pipe lines which convey call to the seaboard. The major ty of stock is held by the present trustees. There had been a combination of Ohio companies before the present trust.

Mr. Rocekfeller refused to produce the minutes of the proceedings of the trustees.

Rockefaller He said that the trust employs 2,500, men their pay ranging from \$1.50 to \$3 per day.

THOSE YELLOW BUNS.

PRILADELPHIA, February 27.—In the criminal court today George G. Palmer a baker, was sentenced to six mouths imprisonment on one bit of indictment, charging him with adulterating ackes and buns made by him and to the property of the prope ten deaths had occurred among those who had used richly colored buns. Other persons are to be tried, among them, a manufacturer of "noodles," a species of vermicelli, much used by Germans in soups, who used the same material as coloring matter. The evidence at the trials of Palmer and Schmidt, both of whom are men of mature years, showed that poison-ous substances had been used for a long time through an ignorance of its deadly nature, but that Palmer, even when informed of this fact, continued to use it because, he said, his cus-omers wanted "richly colored" cakes and

MANAGER LOCKE ACQUITTED. And He Brings Suit for Damages Agains

Washington, February 27.—Manager Locke, of the National Opera company, was in police court today upon criminal proceedings instituted by Elsi Silvia and Bertha Pierson, two members of the defunct National Opera company, charging that Locke had given them checks upon a bank in which he had no deposit. Locke testified that the checks were postponed and given with the understanding that the money would be deposited to meet them, but that the financial falure of the opera venture had made it impossible for him to make the necessary deposits. The bankers on whom the checks were drawn testified that Locke had an account with them, but the Three of His Company. on whom the checks were drawn testified that Locke had an account with them, but the balance remaining to Locke's credit was less than a dollar. Upon this showing Judge Snell said the elements necessary to establish a case of fraud was lacking, and the charge was dismissed. Locke has now brought suit against Silvia and Mr. and Mrs. Pierson, claiming \$20,000 damages from each, alleging that they procured his arrest and imprisonment on a warrant falsely charging him with issuing bogus checks.

ACCUSED OF THE MURDER.

Sensational Case in Glassy Mountain

A Sensational Case in Glassy Mountain, South Carolina.

Greenville, S. C., February 27.—[Special.] Sheriff Gilreath, received a message last Thursday evening from Trial Justice Mitchell, of Glassy Mountain township, requesting him to come there at once, as he had valuable information concerning the murder of B. A. Ross, which was committed on February 2. The sheriff in company with Officer Schlapbach, left at once in obedience to the call. When they had reached their destination, they found that a warrant had already been sworn out against William Howard, William Moon, and R. E. Sudduth, charging them with committing the crime. All of them are very near neighbors of the murdered man. The warrant was sworn out by John Ross, a brother of B. A. Ross. All the parties were arrested on Friday morning, none of them making any resistance. They where brought to this city and lodged in jail. Nothing is known yet, what information the vitnesses may have, but it is thought they have very strong evidence against the parties arrested.

SHE WANDERED OFF,

And Met Her Death in a Horrible Manner.

A VERY SAD STORY FROM ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, Ala., February 27.—[Special.]—There is no longer any room for doubt, but that Miss Annie Jordan, whose dead body was found last Saturday near Midway, on the Montgomery and Eufaula railroad, was foully murdered. The young lady, who was fifteen years of age, was a daughter of Mr. M. V. B. Jordan, of this city, the well known car sealer, of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad company. She disappeared from her home in Montgomery on the 10th of the 'present month, accompanied by a little negro girl. The first information as to her whereabouts came next day from the mother of the colored girl, who learned that the

pair had been seen walking away from the city together along the railroad track. A search was at once set on foot, and the po-lice notified by the distracted parents. Al-though never overtaken, she was heard from indirectly, several times from places where she had stopped to seek food, and where, in every statement made that she was on her way to Eufaula seeking her relatives. The little negro girl who left this city with Miss Jordan. appears to have remained with her as far as

negro girl who left this city with Miss Jordan, appears to have remained with her as far as Union Springs, where they separated, whether willing or not is not known.

The unfortunate girl left Union Springs Wednesday in company with a negro woman of that town named Pauline McCoy, after which hothing more was seen of her until her dead body was found by a negro man and boy who were out hunting. The body was lying in some brush along side the railroad track, where it had evidently been placed for the purpose of concealment. The evidences of strangulation were unmistakable, although the murder must have been committed some time before. At Midway Saturday night, Pauline McCoy was arrested and found to have on a pair of shoes that were missing from the feet of the murdered girl. Beside the shoes, her jockey wast and hat trimmed with red velvet, were missing. The McCoy woman is in jail at Midway.

Miss Jordan had shown symptoms of mental depression once or twica preceding her flight from home. Once, during the winter, she took a dose of laudanum with the avowed purpose of destroying herself, and was only saved by prompt remedies, and again, early in the spring the same thing happened, a large dose of the stuff known as "Rough on Rats," being taken. When she was first missed, it was thought that she must have gone to visit her uncle, Mr. G. R. Boulware, the tax collector at Evergreen, as she had several times recently threatened to do so.

After the unfortunate young lady had been

she had several times recently threatened to do so.

After the unfortunate young lady had been missing several days, and while the search was being carried on, her mother found concealed in a book, enclosing a lock of hair, the following pathetic note:
"Good bye, dear manna; don't grieve for me. Kiss little sister for me, and papa, and meet your darling Annie in heaven, where she is going to grandma."

The fact of the unfortunate girl's mental disorganization makes the murder doubly horrible, and nothing will be left undone that may aid in bringing the guilty fiend to justice.

may aid in bringing the guilty fiend to justice.

A special to the Advertisor from Union Springs says: Pauline McCoy, who left this place on Wednesday, with Miss Jordan, was arrested and carried to Midway Saturday night. Today she confessed that her stepfather, Jake McCoy, followed them on their way to Eufaula, and between Three Notch and Midway told Pauline to come back to Union Springs, and that he would go on with Miss Jordan. The latter objected and refused to go with Jake, and he seized her and dragged her of the railroad to a secluded spot, where he outraged her and then choked her to death. A posse of citizens and officers are in pursuit of the fiend.

FORTY LIVES LOST.

The Steamer Julia Blows Up-Petroleum

Takes Fire and Wharves Burn. VALLEJO, Cal., February 27.—As the steamer Julia, plying between South Vallejo and Vallejo station, was about to start from South Vallejo at 6 scatton, was about 0 said from south valley at 0 o'clock this morning sho blew up. She had about seventy persons on board. A majority of the passengers were below deek, as it was cold and foggy. Those on deek were all blown overboard. Some were killed by being dashed against the wharf and others were drowned. The vessel took fire almost others were drowned. The vessel took fire almost immediately and burned to the water's edge and sunk. A number of vats of petroleum strewed on the wharfeaught fire and the flames spread rapidly. The fire companies were unable to accomplish anything, owing to the tide being out and fifteen minutes after the explosion, 600 feet of the wharf, freight depot and telegraph office were burning. When the tide came in, they managed to get a supply of water and at noon had the fire under control. It is believed that between thirty and forty lives were left. In the late hour this afternoon, twelve bedlost. Up to a late hour this afternoon, twelve boo lost. Up to a late hour this atternion, tweive bodies had been recovered, two of which were burned beyond recognition. At least fifteen, who are known to have been on the steamer are still missing. The steamer burned petroleum for fuel. The probability is it will never be known how the explosion occurred, but the impression prevails that it was a petroleum tank on the steamer that acci-dentally took fire and exploded. This same steamer in 1866 blew out her boiler head, killing eleven per-

THE PAPERS WERE STOLEN.

A Case Which is Puzzling a South Carolina Court. A Case Which is Puzzling a South Carolina Court.

Columbia, S. C., February 27.—[Special.]—A curious complication has arisen in a murder case pending in Lexington county, in this state. Dixon Addy was convicted of manslaughter in killing Joseph Swygert at a political barbecue in 1886. He appealed to the supreme court-and got a new trial. When the case was called up at Lexington last week it was discovered that the indictment and other papers were lost. The case cannot be tried without the indictment, nor can a new indictment be written out until a nolle prosequi be entered and written on the old paper itself. It looks now as if Addy can never be tried again, and there is considerable talk about it. Nobody undertakes to guess who abstracted the papers, but the suspicion is that some friend of Addy did it to help him out of his very bad case. His lawyers are men of high character, and there is no suspicion whatever of them.

Iron Furnaces Shut Down.

Iron Furnaces Shut Down. Iron Furnaces Shut Down.

PITTSBURG, February 27.—A strike of the furnace employes of the Edgar Thompson steel works against a reduction of ten per cent in wages was inaugurated today. All the men quit work this morning, and the company is now banking the furnaces. A pretracted struggle is expected, as the masters are determined to make no more concessions, and the men are equally firm in the stand they have taken. The strike affects nearly one thousand men. The shutting down of the furnaces will reduce the production of pig iron over one thousand tons per day. At present the firm has \$600,000 worth of pig iron in stock,

Three Years Imprisonment GREENVILLE, S. C., February 27.—[Special.] Joseph Griffith, who was sentenced at the district court held here to three years imprisonment in the Albany penitentiary, has left here in charge of Deputy Marshall P. T. Hayne.

Business Failures. New York, February 27.—George H. Clark & Co., hat jobbers, the oldest, and until recently the largest in business, suspended today. No authoritative statement of affairs. They recently claimed to be worth \$400,00.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

COLONEL CASH DEAD.

The End of a Bold and Deperate Career—The Pamons Duelist.

Columbia, S. C., February 27.—[Special.]—Colonel E. R.-C. Cash, the famous duelist and "fire-eater," who killed Colonel William M. Shannon, a prominent lawyer, in a duel in August, 1830, and who subsequently, for ten days, defied the attree power of the state to arrest him, died at his home in Chesterfield county, Saturday, of paralysis, aged 58 years. He was buried yesterday in the grounds adjoining the Cash mansion, beside his son, Boggan Cash, a young desperado, who was shot and killed by a sheriff's pose five years ago, while resisting arrast for the murder of the town marshal of Cheraw. Before the abolition of Savery Colonel Cash owned large plantations and several hundred slaves. At the outbreak of the war, he was one of the first in the field, and commanded the Fighth South Carollia regiment at the first Manasas. He was a bold, desperate fighter. After the war he settled on his lands, and planted. He was a great sporting may, and owned tine horses. He had a very quick temper, and since the war has killed four min. Twoof these were negroes, whom he killed for some slight provocation. In 1830, Cash fought the famous duel with Calonel Samnon. The difficulty grew out of a quarrie between the ladies of the two families regarding the division of some property. Colonel Shannon, although an old man, accepted Cash's challenge, and was shot through the head. The people of the state condemned this duel so severely that shortly after the legislature passed the anti-duells law, putting dueling on the same footing as ordinary murder. The Cash-Shannon duel was therefore, the last which will probably ever be longht in this state.

JESSIE ALFORD'S DEATH. The Little Girl Who Was Bun Over Last De-

The Little Girl Who Was Run Over Last December Passes Away.

Jessie Alford, the twelve year old school girl who had a leg crushed off by a Georgia Pacific train, near the Jones avenue bridge on the 29th day of December, died yesterday from the effects of an anæsthetic.

The child's death was particularly sad. She was the daughter of Mr. James Alford, a mechanic who works for the Georgia Pacific road, and, with a companion, had been to the shops to see her father. On their return the children found their progress hindered by a long freight train and undertook to crawl under one of the cars. Jessie Alford failed to make the passage, and her left leg was so badly crushed by one of the wheels that amputation was necessary. The little girl passed through the operation nicely and for a short time appeared to improve. She was never too strong, however, and the wound refused to heal rapidly. The dressing by the attending physician was accompanied with great pain, and an anæsthetic was resorted to. It was a mixture of chtoroform andether. On yesterday morning Dr. Roy called at the residence to dress the limb. The child's mother had always assisted the doctor, and as the doctor began preparing the bandages the lady saturated the handkerchief with the anæsthetic and placed it under the child's nose. In a very short time the physician observed an irregularity in the

handkerchief with the anæsthetic and placed it under the child's nose. In a very short time the physician observed an irregularity in the heart and at once administered an antidote. Everything possible was done to restore the child, but without success.

The matter was reported to Coroner Haynes, who went out and made a careful investigation of the matter. After hearing from all parties, the coroner did not think an inquest necessary and gave a burial permit.

parties, the coroner du not think an inquest necessary and gave a burial permit.

Dr. Roy says that he can account for the child's death in but one way. He thinks that the long and continued use of an anaesthetic so thoroughly saturated the child's system that the quantity given yesterday morning acted like an overcharge and paralyzed the heart.

CRUS HED UNDER A CAR. Bad Break-Up on the East Tennessee Rail

road Near the City.

There was a bad wreck on the East Tennes are railroad, near Howell's station, about three miles west of Atlanta early yesterday morning. In which Henry Hensley, a negro man, was quite seriously hurt.

The wrecked train was a freight moving on schedule 24, with Conductor R. M. McEacher in charge. Soon after the train left the yard the engineer began giving his machine steam and when the train passed Howell's it was just beginning to move up when an axle under a box car loaded with bulk guano broke. The car was almost instantly demolished and four others were badly damaged. The accident occurred on a high embankment, and one of the box cars was thrown against the telegraph pole and wire and remained with one end barely touching the ground and the other end swung across the telegraph wire. Immediately after the accident Hensley was found under swing across the telegraph wire. Immediazely after the accident Hensley was found under abox car badly crushed and broken up. The train men removed him just as the Western and Atlantic passenger train was moving into the city on a track near the Georgia Pacific-East Tennessee track and was stopped. The negro was placed on the train and brought to the city. From the union passenger depot he was removed to the Ivy street hospital, where Dr. Nicholson, the road's surgeon, examined the wound. The doctor found the left thigh broken and the left elbow joint fractured, but did not deem amputation necessary, and late last night the negro was doing well. Hensley claims to be an employe of the road, but the officials of the road say that he has never worked for them. A carlead of oranges was broken open and the oranges scattered all over the ground.

A BOOKKEEPER AND A CLERK. Mesars, McLellan and McDonald, of the Be-

Hive, Fall Out and Mix. Messrs. McLellan and McDonald, two gentlemen at the Bee Hive store, on Whitehall street, became involved in a fistic encounter vesterday, which will have a conclusion in police court this morning.

There are, of course, two sides to the story. Mr. McLellan is bookkeeper at the store, while Mr. McDonald works behind the counter. During the morning the bookkeeper at

while Mr. McDonald works behind the counter. During the morning the bookkeeper approached the clork and, as he claims, reprimanded him for not showing a lady some goods. Mr. McDonald replied, and the bookkeeper discharged him. Then a fight ensued, in which no one was hurt. Mr. McDonald left the store, and about dark returned to the door, armed with a pistol, and announced his determination to kill Mr. McLallan. The 'phone was used to call an officer. announced his determination to kill Mr. Asc. Lellan. The 'phone was used to call an officer, and Call Officer Thompson responded. Mr. McDonald declined to submit to arrest, but finally gave up, and was escorted to the city prison, where his pistol was taken from him. He was subsequently released.

TWO LUNATICS.

Two Young Men to Be Sent to the Asylum by Judge Calhoun Today. Ordinary Calhoun will today commit to the

Ordinary Calhoun will today commit to the state lunatic asylum two young men, who have been adjuged insane.

Walter S. Hudson is a young white man, about fifteen years old. Recently he has shown a beligerent disposition and has fought members of his family. They believe he is danserous and think he had better be conflicted in thesasylum.

Lacy Malone is a colored young mean about seventeen years old. His reason a dethruted and he is regarded as an imbecile.

The physicians who have examined the cases of these two youths think they may be treated successfully.

Prayer for the Crown Prince.

BERLIN, February M.—Dr. Kussmanl has sent by telograph to Prince Bismarck a special report in the crown prince's case. The doctor claims an unfavorable view of the patient's condition. A special service of prayer in behalf of the crown prince was held at the palace yesterday. The emperor and all members of the royal family attended. TELEGRAPH BREVITIES. The Ragsdale house at Meridian, Miss., with a contents, burned Sunday night. Less, \$50,000;

Insurance small.

Disorders in St. Petersburg have been revived. Students hisse I Rector Vladuslavoff while he was delivering a lecture.

The village of Valtorta, in the north of Italy, has been half buried by an avalancha. Twenty-three corpses have been recovered.

Mayor O'Brien, of Cork, who was sonteneed to fourteen days imprisonment on the charge of assaulting a policy sergent, was released yesterday.

THE SUPREME COURT. Decisions Rendered Monday,

February 21, 1888,

REPORTED BY J. H. LUMPKIN, ESQ.

Hop. L. E. Bleckley, Chief Justice, and Hops. M. H. Blandford and T. J. Simmons, Associate Justices.

Alspaugh et al. vs. Adams et al. Injunction, from Bibb. Practice in Superior Court. Actions. Minors. Receivers. Equity. Verification. Decrees. Guardian and Ward. Principal and Agent. Attorney and Clientification. Debtor and Creditor. Notice. (Before Judge Leville.)

Jenkins.
Bleckley, C. J.—1. A bill for injunction is flictently sanctioned under sections 4184 and 86 of the code when any order thereon is anted by the chancellor which implies his nection, and an order for the defendants to ow cause, etc., has that import.
2. A suit by infants is not void. Code, 233.

3. The same court which holds by a receiver has power to restrain him from paying out the fund (Field vs. Jones, 11 Ga. 418); and an order of restraint granted on a bill in which he is defendant, implies that leave is granted to bring suit against him for the purpose of procuring such order and rendering it effective.

4. Equity can enjoin suitors in another case pending or determined in the same court. Holt vs. Bank of Augusta, 9 Ga. 552.

5. Though the verification of the bill by the affidavit of counsel, they not swearing positively, was not sufficient to warrant the grant of an injunction, the affidavits of others produced at the hearing supplies the lack of requisite extrainty.

site certainty.

6. That a person has a pending petition to be made a party to a prior cause in equity, and another pending petition to set aside the decree rendered in said cause, will not hinder such person from filing his own bill to recover proceeds of the decree from one of the prevail. such person from filing his own bill to recover proceeds of the decree from one of the prevailing parties, and in the meantime to enjoin the execution of the decree, so as to hold up such proceeds to abide the result of the latter bill.

7. Want of equity in the bill as to co-defendants, against whom injunction is denied, is no insuperable obstacle to granting an injunction against a defendant as to whom there is ground for separate and independent relief.

8. In so far as the injunction was granted in 8. In so far as the injunction was granted in the present case, it merely controls temporarily some of the fruits of the decree in the prior case, leaving that decree to stand.

9. Where a guardian has loaned her ward's funds with her own, taking a mortgage security for the whole as one sum, in her name individually, the ward, after the guardian has been dismissed for default or mismanagement, may reclaim his due share of the common fund in the hands of an agent or attorney of the guardian, or even of a creditor of the guardian who has acquired the same with notice of the ward's title.

10. The chancellor did not, byl granting the junction, transcend his power or abuse his Judgment affirmed.
J. L. C. Kerr; Hill & Harris, for plaintiffs

Lyon & Estes; Lofton & Moore; Dessau & Bartlett; Lanier & Anderson; Steed & Wimberly; H. F. Strohecker, for defendants.

Coleman vs. Allen. Case, from City Court of Macon. Malicious Prosecution. Probable Cause. Words and Phrases. Charge of Court. Malice. Damages. Mortgages. Criminal Law. Eyidence. Practice in Supreme Court. (Before Judge Harris.)

Bleckley, C. J.—1. In an action for malicious prosecution, there can be no recovery without a concurrence of the want of probable cause with malice. Section 2983 of the code, which provides that "want of probable cause shall be a question for the jury, under the direction of the court, and shall exist when the circumstances are such as to satisfy a reasonable man a question for the jury, under the direction of the court, and shall exist when the circumstances are such as to satisfy a reasonable man that the accuser had no ground for proceeding but his desire to injure the accused, 'settles an instance in which the court and jury shall recognize the absence of probable cause, but is not exhaustive of all cases of such absence. There was, therefore, no error in charging, in substance, that probable cause means nothing more than reasonable grounds, and is that apparent state of facts which seems to exist after reasonable and proper inquiry; and in submitting to the jury to determine whether or not the defendant acted on probable cause and without malice, and to find out what his diligence was as to the matter. This, when taken in connection with the whole charge, was not error. 6 Bing. 99; 2 Add. Torts, § 883, notes; 3 Suth. Dam. 707; 1 Hill. Torts, \$29 et seq.; 4 Cush. 238-9; 31 Am. Dec. 422; 33 Me. 331; 52 Id. 505; 19 Ala. 336; 63 Barb.

(a) It was error, after charging the jury to whether the defendant acted with ordinary case and as a man of ordinary prudence would act under the same circumstances, to add "or as you would act under the same circumstances," thus making the jury the standard of precrieta.

stances," thus making the jury the standard of propriety.

2. The doctrine sustained by the opinion of two members of the Court of Exchequer in the case of Stevens vs. The Railway Company and Lander, 10 Exch. 352, to the effect that any motive other than that of simply instituting a prosecution for the purpose of bringing a person to justice, is a malicious motive, and that a prosecution, not for the purpose of punishing the defendant but to make an example to others, is ample evidence of malice, is not recognized as applicable to the present case. The motive of a prosecutor who avows that he does

ers, is ample evidence of malice, is not recognized as applicable to the present case. The motive of a prosecutor who avews that he does not want to hurt the accused, but simply wants to make him an example to deter others, if he believes the accused to be guilty and has good and probable grounds upon which to base his opinion, is not a malicious one.

3. Under §4600 of the code, the gist of the offence for which punishment is therein prescribed, is the fraudulent sale or disposition of mortgaged personal property. If such a sale or disposition be made, and loss is thereby sustained by the holder of the mortgage, whether by the loss of the security or the value thereof, or by being put to more expense in collecting the debt, or in prosecuting the remedies of the mortgagee, the offence is complete. The loss mentioned in the statute does not necessarily refer to a loss of the debt or any part of it, nor will the solvency of the debtor outside of the mortgage property, of itself, prevent such a sale or disposition from being a violation of the law.

4. While it is true that, when a mortgage is forcelosed and the fi. fa. placed in the hands of the levying officer, it is his duty to find and levy-upon the property, and a failure of the mortgagor either to produce or point it out to the officer will not be an offence, yet it may be a very strong circumstance to indicate fraud if the mortgagor will not assist the officer to find the property.

5. In a suit for malicious arrest and mali-

the mortgagor will not assist the officer to find the property.

5. In a suit for malicious arrest and malicious prosecution, it was not error to charge that "in cases of this character," there is no exact measure of damages, except the enlightened conscience of impartial inrors, and that the worldly circumstances of the parties and all the attendant facts should be weighed, as provided in \$5067 of the code; but where a part of the case was subject to this rule, and as to another part there was a measure of damages, by reason of proof of expenses, loss of time, and the like, the court should have discriminated between the two parts of the case and should not have left the entire measure of damages to the unlimited discretion of the jury. 73 Ga. 705.

(a) The expression, "in cases of this character," used in the charge, was different from that in the case of Ransone vs. Christian, 49 Ga. 491, where the expression was, "in this Case."

Ga. 491, where the expression was, "in this case."

6. In actions for malicious presention, where the very essence of the injury is that it proceeded from malice, evidence of the pecuniary circumstances of the defendant is admissible. Code, \$286; 1 Suth. Dam. 743, 744, 745; 3 Ib. 727; 49 N. H. 363; 14 Me. 553; 52 Id. 507-8; 63 Id. 209; 71 Ill. 562; 22 Minn. 90; 43 Wis. 493; 4 Id. 67; 15 Id. 240; 26 Iowa, 363; 34 Id. 348; 58 Mo. 368; 7 Ill. 422; 55 Mo. 552; 9 Rish. (Law), 423.

(a) This case differs from that of the Ga. R. R. vs. Honer, 73 Ga. 281.

7. Some authorities hold (and \$3067 of the code may pessibly bear that construction) that, where the pecuniary circumstances of the defendant are admissible in evidence to be be considered in graduating damages, those of the plaintiff also are admissible for the like purpose. In this case evidence of the pecuniary circumstances of the plaintiff were admissible on another ground, namely, to have went upon his sealings with the

8. Where objection was made to a question asked of the wife of the plaintiff as to whether her husband, on being arrested, was disturbed or troubled, but no objection was made to the evidence elicited, and upon looking at the brief of evidence the answer appears to be legal, the exception to the question is of no conservations.

Judgment reversed. Lofton & Moore; Bacon & Rutherford, fo plaintiff in error.

Dessau & Bartlett, for defendant.

Barlow vs. Tool, McGarrah & Tondee. Complaint, from Sumter. Levy and Sale. Sheriffs. Actions. (Before Judge Fort.)
Bleckley, C. J.—Where a sheriff sold land under two fi. fas., and it was bid off by the plaintiffs in one of them, who refused to comply with the terms of the sale, and nothing was paid on their bid, and the sheriff then levied upon the property by virtue of two older fi. fas. in favor of wholly different plaintiffs against the same defendant, advertised it for sale at the risk of the bidders, and at the sale under this new levy the same bidders purchased the property at a less price, complied with the terms of that sale and took a conveyance from the sheriff, this did not fall within the provisions of \$3655 of the code, so as to give a right of action in the name of the sheriff for the use of the defendant against the bidders for the difference between the amounts of the two bids; nor, under the general law, would an action lie against the bidders, in the absence of any averment that the land was worth more than the amount of the second bid. Such an action was therefore demurrable.

(a) This case does not fall within the letter. Barlow vs. Tool, McGarrah & Tondee.

of the second bid. Such an action was therefore demurrable.

(a) This case does not fall within the letter or the principle of any of the following cases: Hicks vs. Ayer, 5 Ga. 298; Granniss vs. Massett, 20 Ga. 401; Hendrick vs. Davis, 27 Ga. 167; Collier vs. Patterson, 31 Ga. 117: Daniel vs. Jackson, 53 Ga. 87; Alexander vs. Herring, 54 Ga. 200; Saunders vs. Bell, 56 Ga. 442; Humphrey vs. McGill, 59 Ga. 649; Jones, Drumright & Co. vs. Thacker & Co., 61 Ga. 335; Oliver vs. State, 66 Ga. 602; Jones vs. Warneck, 67 Ga. 484; Sharman vs. Walker, 68 Ga. 148; Cureton vs. Wright, 73 Ga. 8.

Judgment affirmed.

J. A. Ansley; E. A. Hawkins, for plaintiff in error.

n error. James Dodson & Son, for defendants.

James Dodson & Son, for defendants.

Lamar vs. Sheppard et al. Refusal of injunction, from Sumter. Homestead. Husband and Wife. Tax. (Before Judge Fort.)

Blandford, J.—1. Where a homestead was sold under tax fi. fas. against the head of a family, and a bill was filed by his wife to enjoin a dispossession thereunder, alleging that, after the sale and within the time prescribed by law, the amount of money required to redeem the land was tendered to the purchaser, who refused to receive it and allow the redemption, which allegation was denied by the purchaser, and the affidavits on that subject were conflicting, there was no abuse of discrewere conflicting, there was no abuse of discre-sion in refusing to grant the injunction ad in-

2. Where a homestead was sold under tax fi. fas. against the head of a family, and at the time of the sheriff's sale and throughout the period allowed by law for the redemption of period allowed by law for the redemption of the property, he was in jail and in the venitentiary, his wife, who was a beneficiary of the homestead estate, could tender the money necessary to redeem the property, and upon its tender in proper time, the purchaser would be bound to receive it and return the land.

2. A homestead is liable to be sold under fi. fas. against the head of the family for ail his taxes of every kind and description.

Judgment affirmed.

Judgment affirmed.
J. A. Ansley; Guerry & Son; L. F. McCoy, for plaintiff in error.
E. G. Simmons, for defendants.

ATLANTA, February 27.

ALBANY CIRCUIT.

No. 1, Cunningham vs. State. Shooting at another, from Decatur, Argued. D. A. Russell and O. G. Gurley, for plaintiff in error. W. N. Spence, solicitor general, for the state.

No. 2. Callaway vs. Butler & Stephens. Foreclosure of mortgage, from Mitchell. Argued. Walters & Arnheim, for plaintiff in error. R. Hobbs. L. A. Bush, for defendants.

No. 3. Larke et al., ex'rs, vs. Cheatham. Complaint, from Calhoun. Argued. D. A. Vason; J. J. Beck. by J. H. Lumpkin, forplaintiffs in error. C. B. Wooten; Arthur Hood, for defendant.

No. 4. Ghadden, sherif, vs. J. L. & R. H. Cobb. Attachment, from Calhoun. Argued. D. A. Vason; J. J. Beck. for plaintiff in error. C. B. Wooten; A. Hood, for defendants.

No. 5. Vines vs. N. & A. F. Tif & Co. Exceptions to auditor's report, from Worth. Wright & Arnheim, for plaintiff in error. D. H. Pope, for defendants. Pending argument of Mr. Arnheim, the court adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

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is that it strengthens and builds up the system while

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"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla for a spring medicine is that it strengthens and builds up the system while it eradicates disease.

"I must say Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever used. Last spring I had no appetite, and the least work I did fittquet me ever so much. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and soon I felt is sif I could do as much in a day as I had formerly done in a week. My appetite is voracious." Mrs. M. V. BAYARD, Atlantic City, N. J.

N. B.—If you have made up your mind to get Hood's Sarsaparilla do not take any other.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla for a spring medicine and I find it just the thing. It tones up my system and makesme feel like a different man. My wife takes it for dyspepsia, and she derives great benefit from it." Frank C. Turker, Hook & Ladder No. 1, Friend Street, Bosto. Turker, Hook & Ladder No. 1, Friend Street, Bosto.

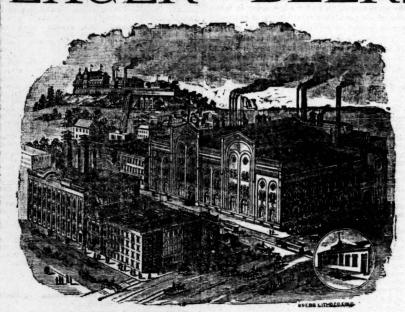
"I had salt rheum on my left arm three years, suffering terribly; it almost disabled me from work. I took three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the salt rheum has entirely disappeared." H. M. Mills, 71 French Street, Lowell, Mass.

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Particular attention is invited to our "NATIONAL EXPORT" which is brewed from the finest gase of imported and domestic hops and mait, and prepared according to the most approved methods. It is genuine and pure old lager; does not contain a particle of any injurious ingredients, and being aboutely free from all adulterations is invariably "seecribed by the most prominent physicians for the convalencent, the weak and the aged. The "NATIONAL EXPORT" was brewed originally for the Australian trade exclusively, but, with our increased facilities, we are now prepared to furnish it to our customers throughout the world.

ers throughout the world.

MOERLEIN'S "NATIONAL EXPORT" was awarded the first premium at every Cincinnat Exposition over all competitors, proving it the best beer in Cincinnat, and, consequently, the finest in the world. The barrel beer of THE CHRISTIAN MOERLEIN BREWING CO. is guaranteed to be equal, if not superior, to any beer brewed at home or abroad. Export beer is put up in casks of Ten Dozen Pints, and is guaranteed to keep in any climate.

Emil Selig, Atlanta Agent. ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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OPEN EVERY DAY UNTIL 2, AND Open on Saturdays and Mondays Until 7 p. m Drafts issued on England, Germany, France and all parts of Europe at lowest market rates.

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JOSEPH THOMPSON.

NOS, 21 AND 28 DECATUR STREET, ATLANTA, GA. Agent for J. H. CUTTER WHISKIES for Georgia and Alabams.

MRS. J. R. GREGORY, ARTIST, SO CAPITOL III avenue.

MFORTANT NOTICE TO ALL WHOM
II; May Concern: The undersigned is
prepared to furnish Fassover bread (Matzoth) to
consumers in and out of city, if addressed by mail,
at Nc. 62 Markam streef. M. Schwartz, sun tus sun at Nc. 62 Markam street. M. Schwartz. sun tus sun ESTATE OF JAMES McC. CREIGHTON, DEceased, letters testamenters. Ceased, letters testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims, to present the same without delay to Louise H. Creighton, S. E. corner 48th and Chester ave. Philadelphia.

NY GOOD PARTY WISHING A 12-ROOM A NY GOOD PARTY WISHING A land old water, two good servants rooms on lot; several boarders in house. Possession given on the first of March. Apply at 14 Cooper street. LOR SALE-A COAL, WOOD AND GROCERY

store; well located, good trade; other business mands my attention; will give good bargain; all capital required. Address H., Constitution ce.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—CHICAGO
sis, is now platted. Will exchange lots in this addition for farm lands in all central, southern and
western states; also exchange for merchandise.
Topeka is the most prosperous and thriving city in
the west, and Chicago Heights is one of the finest
additions to the city. For particulars address, H.
D. Booge & Co., general agents, Topeka, Kansas. 6t FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE

Fronts 500 feet on Central relleged Control It Fronts 500 feet on Central railroad. Contains 21 acres, mostly set in fruit—strawberries, raspberries, apples, peaches and some grapes. Good new barn and 4-room house, splendid water, high location good poultry house and parks. Price reasonabl Call on A. H. Lindley, 273/2 Whitehall street. PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

G. T. OSBORN,

OFFICIAL STENOGRAPHER COWETA CIRCUIT
All calls by telegram or otherwise promptly attended to.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Offices No. 1 Marietta street, corner Peachtree.
Will do a general practice in all the courts, State
and Federal. Real Estate and Corporation Law
top prof o FRANK CARTER.

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Telephone 512. HAYGOOD & DOUGLAS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office 17½ Peachtree Street, e 117. Atlanta, Ga. WALTER GREGORY.

Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Room 5, Jackson Bullding.

Special attention given to damage and insurance ases, and collections. Thoams C. Caleton CARLETON & HALL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, recial Law a specialty. Newnan, Ga JOHN M. SLATON,

BOBERT HARBISON.

JAMES R. GILBERT,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,
Gate City Bank Building, Rooms 54 and 55, Tele
phone 750.

Commissioner for New York and Notary Public.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
(N. J. Hammond's Old Office.)
21½ E. Alabama Street, Atlanta, George

21% E Alabama Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

N. J. & T. A. HAMMOND,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW.
Rooms Nos. 41 and 42 Gate City Bank Building.
Corner Alabama and Pryor Streets.
T. A. Hammond, Jr., Commissioner for taking Depositions in Fulton County.

A.R. WRIGHT. MAX MEYERHARDT. SEABORN WRIGHT,
WRIGHT, MEYERHARDT & WRIGHT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Rome, Ga. ARCHITECTS.

Wanted—Steady solicitors for first-class decorative work, Temporarily, office 32½ Mitchell street. MICHAEL EMME.

For churches, public baildings and private dwellings, I can do comparatively cheap and very good interior decoration, stained glass, Mosaic signs, etc. Femporarily, office 32½ Mitchell.

For young men, if you wish I can learn you comparatively in a short time, decorative art, including relief work, design painting, stained glass, Mosaic tile, etc. If mau learns it he can make from \$20 to \$50 per week in every large city in United States and Europe. Office temporarily at 32½ Mitchell. EDMUND G. LIND,

Office, 63½ Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga. W. H. PARKINS, ARCHITECT, Office 7½ N. Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

L. B. WHEELER,
ARCHITECT, Atlanta, Ga.
Office 4th floor Chamberlin & Boynton building,
or. Whitehall and Hater streets Take elevato HAMS.

A little higher in price, but of unrivalled quality.



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COPY will be faalled free to any person who will send two stamps and the address of three or more extensive Cabbage, Cauliflower or Celery growers. Address

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Largest dealers in autograph letters in America.

TRUNKS, VALISES, SATCHELS. THE ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY HAS THE largest assortment, best variety and lowest prices

TRUNKS REPAIRED, RENOVATED, RELINED and refitted.—We do all manner of repairing trunks, bags and values; make also to order anything in sample cases, music cases, physician cases, or leather work of any kind. Bring us your diagram and get an estimate. Atlanta Trunk Factory. Lieberman & Kaufman, 72 Whitehall street. Telephone 571. sun tues wed

sun tues wed

A UCTION SALES.

A UCTION NOTICE—LADIES DON'T FORGET, the great furniture sale today at 10:30, 120 Decatur street. Everything must be sold no matter what it brings. Pratt & Kemble, auctioners.

Wolff's BARGAIN HOUSE, 98 WHITEHALL, there was not sale frock coats, \$1.25 to \$3; choica panis, \$1.25 to \$3; choica panis, \$1.25 to \$2. Furniture at a sanghter. Bedsiends, bureaus, dressers, sideboards, wardrobes, mirrors, tables, chairs, mattresses, springs, stoves, etc. Also, 3 good pianos, 4 sewing machines. They must be sold to make room for spring. Also, a complete out-fit for a soda water bottling establishment and the entire stock of the Gate City Furniture company. Now is a big chance to go into business, as these places must be sold. Money advanced on consignments. Auction sales promptly attended to. H. Wolfe, auctioneer.

BUILDING MATERIAL WEARE THE AGENTS FOR GEO. S. MAY & Co.'s mantels. Call and see them at our newly, fitted up parlors, intersection Broad and Peachtred streets. Warlick, Wingate & Mell. LADIES' COLUMN

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED also kid gloves, at Phillip's, 14 Marietta street FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE—SODA APPARATUS. TUFTS, GOOD as new, cheap on easy terms. Jene Lee, Cin

A NY PARTIES DESIRING DIRT FOR FILLING get same delivered at nominal cost by applying to venable Bros. & Foster, corner Peachtree and Wall HOR SALE CHEAP — SEVERAL IMPOSING stones, with tables, almost new. Call on or address Weekly Department of Constitution. declots DIRT FOR SALE. A FEW HUFDRED LOADS on Crew street, near school house. Address "Dirt" this office, stating price you will give.

IVE GEESE FEATHERS FOR BEDS AND FILlows. Can supply all orders promptly, wholelows. Can supply all orders promptly, whole-sale and retail. Address J. C. Fuller, South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

PINE PANSIES, READY FOR BEDDING. ALSO. tube roses, magnolias, roses, etc. Mrs & Lambert, Fast Fair street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone No. 4, tu thr sun, Im

HELP WANTED-MALE. WANTED—ORGANIZERS FOR SOCIETIES—Successful men can secure permanent position. All correspondence confidential. Address, room 91 No. 230 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill. tus, thurs, sat

WANTED—YOUNG MAN OR WOMAN FOR office work. Fair knowledge of bookkeeping required. Stenography and bookkeeping preferred, Remington machine. Answer with full particulars, stating salary and present occupation. Excal, Constitution.

WANTED AT ONCE—FOUR TRAVELING MEN Call at room 71 Markham house; good pay.

WANTED AN ACTIVE MAN OR WOMAN IN ever county to sell our goods. Salary \$75 per month and expenses. Canvassing outfit and particulars free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY-LADIES TO WORK for a wholesale house on Needlework at their homes—sort any distance; good pay can be made; everything furnished; particulars free. Address Artistic Needlework Co., 135 8th St., New York City; sun, tue, thur, sat-6m sun, tue, thur, sat-6m

WANTED—LADIES AND YOUNG MEN TOdecorate holiday novelties for fall and winter trade; steady employment; \$9 per week earned
All materials furnished; work mailed free. Address
New England Decorative Works, 19 Pearl street,
Boston, Mass. P. O. Box 5078. tue thu sat

THOROUGH ACCOUNTANT AND BUSINESS man desires a situation in any capacity, no tion to going in country. Address M. T., this office.

WANTED-BY A VOUNG MAN OF TWENTY, with steady babits, some honest and steady employment, have had experience in the grocery, and hat store. Not particular whether in or out of city. Address F, V. W., this office.

WANTED-AGENTS. GENTS WANTED—GENTLEMEN OR LADIES
for state, county or city: something new, no
sosition. Call at 43 F. Mitchell st. from 12 to 1:30. WANTED-AGENTS FOR OUR FIRE-PROOF,
Safes. Size \$2x22x22-700 lbs. Sells rapidly
to farmers, business and professional men. Big
money; permanent business; apply quick. Eagle
Safe Co., 106 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED-AGENTS FOR THE FASTEST SELL-120 Quincy street, Chicago.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR BUSTLE AND extender combined; just the thing for winter dresses. Also the "B" hose supporter. Both entirely new. Ladies' Supply Co., 287 Washington Boulevard, Chicago.

WANTED — AGENTS. GRANDEST MONEY making business ever offered. A golden harvest for the next two months; \$75 per month and expenses to active men to sell our goods. No capital required. Sample case of goods and full particulars free, We mean just what we say. Address Standard Silver ware Co., Boston, Mass. nov—tue thu sat suu sun mon tues WANTED AGENTS—FOR SALE ONE OF THE best patent rights for Georgia and other states yet offered to the public. Will guarantee to an energetic man taking hold an income of \$3,000 or over a year. For particulars address T this office.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS—"A" SKIRT AND Bustle Combined and B. Hose Supporters. Both new. Big profits. Secure towns for spring trade. Ladies' Supply Co., 287 W. Washington St., Chicago, 3m

\$\frac{100}{100}\$ To \$300 A MONTH CAN BE MADE who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business, profitably employed also. A few wacancies in towns and cities. E. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Maine street Richmond, Va.

BOARDERS WANTED. LEYDEN HOUSE, CLEAN, HEALTHY LOCA-tion. Board and rooms as reasonable as any first-class house can afford. No. 124 Peachtree st. KIRBY HOUSE, NO. 11 WHEAT STREET, NOW affords best fare and attention to local and transient. Terms moderate. Tolephone 1043. 1m COCAL, TRANSIENT AND DAY BOARDERS CAN obtain delightful rooms, polito attention and excellent board at Nos. 26 and 28 N. Forsyth street.

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TO LOAN-\$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO loan on Atlanta city property, 5 years. Harry Krouse, 2 Kimball House, Wall st. sun mon tues. GCOD PARTIES, WITH SATISFACTORY REAL estate security, can horrow state security, can borrow money through us, isonable rates. Candler, Thomson & Candler.

FOR RENT-HOUSES. COTTAGES. FOR RENT-HOUSES. COTTAGES.

TOR RENT-TRUCK AND DAIRY FARM
one mile from Grant's park on Capitol avenue.
Seven room house and other out houses. Fifty-one
acres, forty-one in high state of cultivation. Big
bargain if taken this week. Tally & Jorday. POR RENT-THE ST. JULIAN HOTEL, EU-faula, Ala,; 37 rooms, well furnished, electric bells and waterworks. Office and sample rooms on ground floor. Possession given at once, if not rented, I desire to hire competent manager to run it for me. G. L. Conner, Eufaula, Ala. G W. ADAIR—CENTRAL BOARDINGHOUSE
Thave a first-class central 21 room boardinghouse opposite Union depot, to reut to an approved
tenant. G. W. Adair. 5 Khnball house. sun tuos

FOR RENT-TWO NICE, WELL VENTILATED front rooms, separately or together, at 131 south Foreyth street.

FOR RENT-A LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUIT able for an office, and also a furnished room for ght housekeeping. 70% Whitehall. POR RENT-FROM MARCH 4TH-THREE rooms, including front sult, in second story of store, No. 30 Whitehall street. W. P. Pattillo, 361/2 East Alabana street. FOR REFT—WITH PRIVATE FAMILY, FIRST goor, consisting of four rooms, parlor, bed room, diving, kitchen, with every convenience, close in. Address D., '93 Whitehall, References given and required.

Rooms, Furnished or Unfurnished. FOR RENT-THREE UNFURNISHED ROOMS, in suits or single, in heart of city. Apply as its south Pryor street.

Miscellaneous.

W. ADAIR-RENTS-RENTS-I HAVE SEV.

G. W. ADAIR-RENTS-RENTS-I HAVE SEV.

me if you want to rent a bouse, office or sombouse.

G. W. Adair, i Elmbail bouse, Wall st.

SAVANNAH'S FESTIVITY

A Soldler to Mrs. Cleveland's

HARE

A Week's Business Lost - The Citizens Satisfied-Presidential Chat-Other News from the Forest City.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 27 .- [Special.]-Savannah has lost a clean week. Business has been suspended for that length of time. Banks have been open except on Washington actional day, and many establishments have estantibly been engaged in the pursuits of commerce. But in reality even important matters have been given the go-by and that too by or-dinarily strict men of affairs. Heads of de-partments in the railroads deserted their posts and to procure a bill of laden was not always easy. As indicating the thorough absorption of business by pleasure a gentleman remarkat of business by pleasure a gentleman remarked today: "I was able lo get a check for \$500 cashed at the bank today," and the diffi-culty was not due to poverty of resources or credit. And yet the universal sentiment of the community is that money has not been lost time wasted. The addition of a nment is something added to resources of the city, especially to a city so ri

resources of the city, especially to a city so rich in storied urns and memorial marble.

It is the fondest dream of a true Savannahlan to have each park and crossing known by its own votive shaft, and when each citizen can describe his residence as fronting on so and so's monument. Indeed, stone cutters and dealers in cemetery brica-brac are engaged in a prosperous line of business, and after a time each school boy will be taught to "sculp a statue."

The citizens are satsfied with their week's work. As an advertisement, the Jasper festival was a decided success. It was a remarkable fact that the visitors seemed to be largely from

fact that the visitors seemed to be largely from distant states. Then aside from commercial reasons the festival is recognized as a success distant states. Then aside from commercial reasons the festival is recognized as a success. It is probably an error to ascribe sloth and excess of leisure to the resident of this lowland section. The week has been one of well earned recreation. The lawyers of this bar work late at night, and for half the year the cotton houses have no rest. Other business, too, devote themselves to business rar beyond the limits of an eight hour law.

The president's presence made him comparatively safe in Savannah, but Mrs. Cleveland seems to have made the deeper impression on the few distinguished citizens who established intimate relations with the presidential party. A pleasant incident is going

tablished intimate relations with the presidential party. A pleasant incident is going the rounds, involving some graceful repartec. Leaving the depot for the tour of the town, the president and Mis. Cleveland rode with the mayor and Colonel Lesfer. An enthusiastic girl flung a bunch of violets into the vehicle. The flowers fell in the "executive lap." "Here, Frankie." said Mr. Cleveland, "these are for you. No one ever throws me flowers." "It is commonly reputed, Mr. President," interposed Captain Fallicant, "that you have gathered the fairest flower in the land." "But," laughingly rejoined the head of the nation, "she's of a sort I don't have to put in water to preserve."

of the nation, "she's of a sort I don't have to put in water to preserve."

"That is because you keep her in such good spirits," reterted the captain. The surrejoinders are not related by those who have rescued these bright mots from the wallet of oblivion. But equally keen and glancing was a reply of Mrs. Whitney in the Teltair academy of art. Among the cherished works of the academy are the portraits of Generals Lawton and Jackson. Lawton's was pointed out and then her escort asked, "I suppose you know of General Jackson, lette minister to Mexico."

"On you have the interious men who involves."

Alighting at the academy Captain Falligant 1cd Mr. Cleveland into the temple of art. This unfortunately left Mrs. Cleveland with-out an escort, as Mr. Lester is lame from an out an escort, as Mr. Lester is lame from an ankle sprain, procured in Washington. The Georgia Hussars were the guard of hour. One of the gallant troopers, Private Owens, leaped from his steed and saved Mrs. Cleveland from the dreadful situation. For the party, though urbane, now for an instant lost sight of precise etiquette. Returning to the Charleston denot Mr. Estill inadvertenly started to lead Mrs. Lamont ahead of Mr. Whitney and his escort. "Stop," shricked Mr. Lamont, "the secretary first."

To turn to the president of the Central: He said this evening to your correspondent the Central may baild from Tennille to Milledge-yille, a distance of twenty-seven miles, and

Central may baild from Tennine to Mineage-yille, a distance of twenty-seven miles, and join Eatonton and Covington, a breach of only thirty-five miles, and thus give an air line from Savannah to Atlanta. Even a bridge will not have to be built. We can utilize Oconee bridge. Whether we will come from Columbus to Savannah by Americus and Haw-thusille is not wet described.

kinsviile is not yet de FIRE IN CRAWFORDVILLE.

The Proceedings of Court Disturbed Some-what Thereby.

what Thereby.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—This morning at 10::0 o clock, while our superior court was in session, the cry of fire was raised in front of the court house. Every one rushed out and in a very short time entire confusion prevailed on the streets. It was soon found that the fire was located in a room on upper floor in the dwelling house of Mr. Casper Myers, owned by Mr. Titus Richards. It required but a short time for the people to realize that to save the house was an utter impossibility, and work was immediately began realize that to save the house was an utter impossibility, and work was immediately began to save the furniture and other articles in the house. The store of Mr. Titus Richards in which he was doing business situated about five feet of the burning dwelling, Mr. W. W. Bird's dwelling house owned by J. D. Hammock joined the store house of Mr. Richards; also a store house of Mr. J. D. Hammock, in which he was merchandising. The flames leaped from one to the other until all of them were consumed. In about one hour from the time the fire was discovered nothing except solitary chimneys and smoking ruins were visible. Other stores caught and blazed several times but were extinguished by a few who bravely stood the scorching heat.

Killed Himself by Accident.

Killed Bimself by Accident.

Killed Bhaself by Accident.

Thomson, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—
Willie Byrd, a young man about twenty years
of age, accidentally killed himself this morning. He had been out bird hunting this morning, and meeting up with a young friend driving towards his home in a wagen, jumped in
to ride, and in sotting his gua down in the
wagen, it was discharged, the whole load taking effect just under the chin, tearing a portion of his head off, and producing death immediately. His father, Mr. William Byrd,
Sr., was in Thomson at the time, and when he
heard of the accident of his sen, his distressing
cries were pitiable indeed.

cries were pitiable indeed.

Willie was a young man of good morals, and universally liked, and his tragic death will be sincerely regretted by his many friends. His boreaved parents have the sympathy of the many comments.

entire community. They Report Progress. Mr. S. T. Blalock and Mr. M. E. Hill, two of Mr. S. T. Blalock and Mr. M. E. Hill, two of Fayetteville's prominent citizens, spent Sunday with their friends in Newman. They are very proud and hopeful of their town since the completion of the Atlanta and Hawkins-ville railroad through the county, and will put forth their best efforts hereafter to change the name of Shake Rag district. Many new buildings are going up, they say, and various uniprecements going on.

unpreventents going on.

For Assaulting a Lad. Por Assaulting a Lad.

DECATUP, Ga., Vebruary 27.—[Special.]—
Vic Seymour, a hard looking member of the children of Ham, older in misdeeds than in years, intensely callous and black, was convicted in Deka, beaper or court of an assault men the little son of Deputy Sheriff Rause. Thompson, of Stone Mountain. Judge Clark sentenced her to pay a fine of \$10 and cests, or six months on the public works.

A Full Redged Barrister. Decerte, Ca., February 27.—[Special.]—Mr. Edwin 2. Ansley, a young man of fine ability, was today examined in Dekkalb superior court and regularly admitted to the practice of law. His shingle was nailed in front of his office soon after, and like the spider he is very cautious in inviting customers to walk into his parlor.

That extreme tired feeling and all affections caused or promoted by impure blood and low state of the system are cured by Hood's Sarsaparlla. Give it a trial Sold by druggists.

TRUNKS REPAIRED, RENOVATED, RELINED and refitted.—We do all manner of repairing trunks, bags and valies; make also to order anything in sample cases, music cases, physician cases, or leather work of any kind. Bring us your diagram and get an estimate. Atlanta Trunk Packery, Lieberman & Kaufman, 72 Whitehall street. Telephone 571.

AUCTION SALES.

A UCTION NOTICE—LADIES DON'T FORGET, the great furniture sale today at 10:20, 120 Decarus street. Everything must be sold no matter what it brings. Pratt & kemble, auctioneers.

WOLFES BARGAIN HOUSE, 98 WHITEHALL street, clothing almost given sway. Cassimer sake and frock coats, \$1.25 to \$2; choice pants, \$1.25 to \$2. Furniture at a slaughter. Bedstenda, bureatis, dressers, sideboards, wardrobes, mirrors, tables, cheasers, sideboards, wardrobes, mirrors, tables, chairs, mattresses, springs, stoves, etc. Also, \$ good planos, 4 sewing machines. They must be sold to make room for spring. Also, a complete outfit for a soda water bottling establishment and the entire stock of the Gate City Furniture company. Now is a big chance to go into business, as these places must be sold. Money advanced on consignments. Auction sales promptly attended to. H. Wolfe, auctioneer.

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cinnatl, O.

Any Parties Desiring Dirt for filling
A or grading in the vicinity of Houston street can
get same delivered at nominal cost by applying to
Venable Bros. & Foster, corner Peachtree and Wall POR SALE CHEAP — SEVERAL IMPOSING stones, with tables, almost new. Call on or adress Weekly Department of Constitution. decit-ti

YOR,

Atlanta Ge

HAMMOND, ELORS AT LAW.

nk Building treets ir for taking

unta, Ga.

lled quality.

ding to travel EUROPE by addressing ton, Mass.

HS.

DIRT FOR SALE. A FEW HUFDRED LOADS on Crew street, near school house. Address "Dirt" this office, stating price you will give.

I'VE GEESE FEATHERS FOR BEDS AND PILlows. Can supply all orders promptly, wholesale and retail. Address J. C. Fuller, South Broad L'INE PANSIES, READY FOR BEDDING. ALSO.
tube roses, magnolias, roses, etc. Mrs & Jambert, East Fair street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone No. 4

WANTED—ORGANIZERS FOR SOCIETIES—
Successful men can secure permanent position. All correspondence confidential. Address,
room 91 No. 230 La Salle street, Chicago, Ill.
tus, thurs, sat

WANTED-YOUNG MAN OR WOMAN FOR office work. Fair knowledge of bookkeeping required. Stenography and bookkeeping preferred, Rennington machine. Answer with full particulars, stating salary and present occupation. Escal, Constitution.

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HELP WANTED-FEMALE. WANTED IMMEDIATELY—LADIES TO WORK for a wholesale house on Needlework at their homes—sent any distance: good pay can be made; everything furnished; particulars free. Address Artistic Needlework Co., 125 5th St., New York City; sun, tue. thur, sat-6m

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SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

THOROUGH ACCOUNTANT AND BUSINESS man desires a situation in any capacity, no ction to going in country. Address M. T., this

WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF TWENTY with steady habits, some houset and steady employment, have had experience in the grocery, and hat store. Not particular whether in or out of city. Address F. V. W., this office.

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WANTED—AGENTS FOR OUR FIRE PROOF,
Safes Size \$2x22x22—700 lbs. Sells rapidly
to farmers, business and professional men. Rig
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Safe Co., 106 Sycamore street, Cincinnati, Obio.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE FASTEST SELLing little novelty in the world. J. R. Page & Cot
120 Quincey street, Chicago.

Sun mon tues
WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR RUSTLE AND
characteristics of the behing for streets extender combined; just the thing for winter dresses. Also the "B" hose supporter. Both entirely new. Ladies' Supply Co., 287 Washington Boulevard, Chicago, tues thurs sat sun.

WANTED — AGENTS, GRANDEST MONEY, making business ever offered. A golden harvest for the next two months: 875 per month and expenses to active men to sell our goods. No capital required. Sample case of goods and full particulars free, we mean just what we say, Address Standard Silver ware Co., Boston, Mass. nov—tue thu sat suu. quired. Sample case of goods and full particulars free. We mean just what we say. Address Standard Silver ware Co. Boston, Mass. nov-tue thu sat suu.

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new. Big profits. Secure towns for spring trade.
Ladies' Supply Co., 287 W. Washington St., Chicago.

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ \tag{To \$\sin 200 A MONTH CAN BE MADE} who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. E. F. Johnson & Co., 1009 Maine street Richmond, Va.

BOARDERS WANTED. LEYDEN HOUSE, CLEAN, HEALTHY LOCAtion. Board and rooms as reasonable as any
first-class house can afford. No. 124 Peachtree st,

KIRBY HOUSE, NO. 11 WHEAT STREET, NOW
affords best fare and attention to local and
transient. Terms moderate. Tolephone 1043. 1m L OCAL, TRANSIENT AND DAY BOARDERS CAN
obtain delightful rooms, polite attention and
excellent board at Nos. 26 and 28 N. Forsyth street.

MONEY TO LOAN. MONEY TO LOAN—1,000 AND CLARK Harry Rouse, 2 Kimball House, Wall st. sun mon tues. COD PARTIES, WITH SATISFACTORY REAL estate security, can borrow money through us, asonable rates. Candier, Thomson & Candler.

FOR RENT-HOUSES. COTTAGES.

OR RENT-TRUCK AND DAIRY FARM one mile from Grant's park on Capitol sweave, or room house and other out houses. Fifty-one cres, forty-one in high state of cultivation; Big argain if taken this week. Tally & Jordan.

POR RENT-THE ST. JULIAN HOTEL, EU-faule, Ala.; 37 rooms, well furnished; electric bells and waterworks. Office and sample rooms on ground floor. Possession given at once. If not cented, I desire to hire competent manager to run it for me. G. L. Conner, Eufaula, Ala. G W. ADAIR—CENTRAL BOARDINGHOUSE— house opposite Union depot, to reut to an approved tenant G. W. Adair, 5 Kimball house, sun tucs

Rooms. FOR BENT-TWO NICE, WELL VENTHATED front rooms, separately or together, at 131 south Forsyth street.

FOR RENT-A LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUIT able for an office, and also a furnished room for ght housekeeping. 70% Whitehall. FOR RENT-FROM MARCH 4TH-THREE

FOR REST—WITH PRIVATE FAMILY, FIRST
floor, consisting of four rooms, parlor, bed
room, during, sticken, with every convenience,
close in. Addless D., 93 Whitehall. References
given and required.

Reoms, Furnished or Unfurnished.

SAVANNAH'S FESTIVITY A Soldier to Mrs. Cleveland's

Relief. A Week's Business Lost - The Citizen

News from the Forest City.

Savannah, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—Savannah has lost a clean week. Business has been suspended for that length of time. Banks have been open except on Washington actional day, and many establishments have ostensibly been engaged in the pursuits of commerce. But in reality even important matters have been given the go-by and that too by ordinarily strict men of affairs. Heads of departments in the railroads deserted their posts and to procure a bill of laden was not always easy. As indicating the thorough absorption of business by pleasure a gentleman remarked today: "I was able lo get a check for \$500 cashed at the bank today," and the difficulty was not due to poverty of resources or credit. And yet the universal sentiment of SAVANNAH, Ga., February 27 .- [Special.] credit. And yet the universal sentiment of

nor time wasted. The addition of a monument is something added to the monument is something added to the resources of the city, especially to a city so rich in storied urns and memorial marble.

It is the fondest dream of a true Savannahian to have each park and crossing known by its own votive shaft, and when each citizen can describe his residence as fronting on so and so's monument. Indeed, stone cutters and dealers in cemetery brica-brac are engaged in a prosperous line of business, and after a time each school boy will be taught to "sculp a statue."

The citizens are satsfied with their week's work. As an advertisement, the Jasper festival was a decided success. It was a remarkable fact that the visitors seemed to be largely from distant states. Then aside from commercial reasons the festival is recognized as a success. It is probably an error to ascribe sloth and excess of leisure to the resident of this lowland section. The week has been one of well earned recreation. The lawyers of this bar work late at night, and for half the year the cotton houses have no rest. Other business, too, devote themselves to business are beyond the limits of an eight hour law.

Other business, too, devote themselves to business are beyond the limits of an eight hour law.

The president's presence made him comparatively safe in Savannah, but Mrs. Cleveland seems to have made the deeper impression on the few distinguished citizens who established intimate relations with the presidential party. A pleasant incident is going the rounds, involving some graceful repartee. Leaving the depot for the tour of the town, the president and Mrs. Cleveland rode with the mayor and Colonel Lesfer. An enthusiastic girl flung a bunch of violets into the vehicle. The flowers fell in the "executive lap." "Here, Frankie," said Mr. Cleveland, "these are for you. No one ever throws me flowers." "It is commonly reputed, Mr. President," interposed Captain Falligant, "that you have gathered the fairest flower in the land." "But," laughingly rejoined the head of the nation, "she's of a sort I don't have to put in water to preserve."

of the nation, "she's of a sort I don't have to put in water to preserve."

"That is because you keep her in such good spirits," retoried the captain. The surrejoinders are not related by those who have rescued these bright mots from the wallet of oblivion. But equally keen and glancing was a reply of Mrs. Whitney in the Telfair academy of art. Among the cherished works of the academy are the portraits of Generals Lawton and Jackson. Lawton's was pointed out and then her escort asked, "I suppose you know of General Jackson, late minister to Mexico."

'On yes. He is the gentleman who involved the presidential line. I believe he put Davis before Lineoin."

Alighting at the academy Captain Falligant led Mr. Cleveland into the temple of art. This unfortunately left Mrs. Cleveland without an escort, as Mr. Lester is lame from an anakle sprain, procured in Washington. The

FIRE IN CRAWFORDVILLE.

The Proceedings of Court Disturbed Somewhat Thereby.

Crawfordville, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—This morning at 10:30 o'clock, while our superior court was in session, the cry of fire was raised in front of the court house. Every one rushed out and in a very short time entire confusion prevailed on the streets. It was soon found that the fire was located in a room on upper floor in the dwelling house of Mr. Casper Myers, owned by Mr. Titus Richards. It required but a short time for the people to realize that to save the house was an utter impossibility, and work was immediately began to save the furniture and other articles in the house. The store of Mr. Titus Richards in which he was doing business situated about five fect of the burning dwelling, Mr. W. W. Bird's dwelling house owned by J. D. Hammock, joined the store house of Mr. Richards; also a store house of Mr. J. D. Hammock, in which he was merchandising. The flames leaped from one to the other until all of them were consumed. In about one hour from the time the fire was discovered nothing except solitary chimneys and smoking ruins were visible. Other stores caught and blazed several times but were extinguished by a few who bravely stood the scorching heat.

Killed Himself by Accident.

Thomson, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—
Willie Byrd, a young man about twenty years
of age, accidentally killed himself this morning. He had been out bird hunting this morning, and meeting up with a young friend driving towards his home in a wagen, jumped in to ride, and in sotting his gun down in the wagen, it was discharged, the whole load taking effect just under the chin, tearing a portion of his head off, and producting death immediately. His father, Mr. William Byrd, Sr., was in Thomson at the time, and when he heard of the accident of his son, his distressing cries were pitiable indeed.

Willie was a young man of good morals, and universafty liked, and his tragic death will be sincerely regretted by his many friends. His bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire community.

They Report Progress.

Newnay, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—Mr. S. T. Blalock and Mr. M. E. Hill, two of Fayetteville's prominent citizens, spent Sunday with their friends in Newnan. They are very proud and hopeful of their town since the completion of the Atlanta and Hawkins-ville railroad through the county, and will put forth their best efforts hereafter to change the name of Shake Rag district. Many new buildings are going up, they say, and various imprevements going on.

For Assaulting a Lad. Por Assanting a Lad.

DECATUP, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—
Vic Seymour, a hard looking member of the children of Ham, older in misdeeds than in years, intensely callous and black, was convicted in Deckarb caperior court of an assault upon the little son of Deputy Sheriff Rause Thompson, of Stone Mogntain. Judge Clark sentenced her to pay a fine of \$10 and costs, or six months on the public works.

MINERALS IN HARRIS

another Section of Georgia Which Claims Attention HARDEMAN, Ga., February 27—Editors Constitution, Dear Sirs: Although I am a subscriber and regular reader of your valuable paper, I failed to see your article in reference to the precious metals in Georgia, but I find a comment on the same in the Atlanta Georgia Cracker.

to the precious metals in Georgia, but I find a comment on the same in the Atlanta Georgia Cracker.

I wish to call the attention of The Constitution and its readers to the fact that quite a number of the best informed men in this section are fixedly of the opinion that we have inexhaustible quantities of the precious metals, iron, copper, coal, etc., in Harris county, Ga. Fine specimens of iron and copper have been found on the Pine mountain, which stretches across our county from the northeast to southwest, and extends to the Chattahoochee river.

The Oak mountain also extends nearly across Harris county, just south of the famous Pine mountain range.

I was in conversation with a gentleman a few weeks ago, who lives at present in Russell county, Ala, and stated to me that during the late war he was located for a few days on the Pine mountain in Harris county, and that he found gold on said mountain.

This gentleman had had some experience in the way of working in gold mines, and said that he could not be mistaken.

All we need is an expert to investigate the matter. Where is our state geologist?

This county has never been inspected for gold, iron, copper, etc., and we are anxious to procure the services of some competent geologist to come down and prospect for us.

We have copper pits that were sunk before the war. If they were made to pay then with crude machinery, why can't they be made to pay handsomely now with improved machinery?

I will take pleasure in answering any inquiries which may be addressed to me, or acting as guide to any gentlemen who may desire to prospect for minerals, metals, etc.

These mountain lands can be bought for from 50 cents to \$2.50 per acre. All the signs point to gold, iron and copper in abundant quantities and we believe there is big money here for somebody. Yours traly, etc.,

FLYNN HARGETT, JR.

the community is that money has not been lost

IN MEMORY OF DR. MELL.

Interesting Exercises in Lucy Cobb Institute. Interesting Exercises in Lucy Cobb Institute.

Athens, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—This afternoon the Tennysonian society, of the Lucy Cobb institute, held a memorial meeting in honor of their late instructor, Dr. P. H. Mell. A most interesting programme was prepared for the occasion, which was greatly enjoyed by the invited guests. Miss Mand Barker, of Atlanta, acted as president, and Miss Blanche Tarwater, of Thomasville, as secretary. Dr. A. A. Lipscomb read a most beautiful hymn, "Parting and Meeting," and Miss Watt, the teacher of ancient languages, paid a most beautiful tribute to the memory of the late chancellor. The duet, "Some Sweet Day," by Miss Haidee Routzahan and Miss Annie Smith, was most pathetic and appropriate. During the lifetime of Dr. Mell it always seemed to afford him great pleasure to lecture to the young ladies of Lucy Cobb on parliamentary law.

ANOTHER RIOTER ON TRIAL.

ANOTHER RIOTER ON TRIAL. Daniel Robinson, No. 4 on the List of the

Daniel Robinson, No. 4 on the List of the Lawless.

Decatur, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—The trial of the rioter No. 4 began in De-Kalb superior court this morning sounding as follows: The state vs. Daniel Robinson, colored, aiding in escape of a prisoner. The following jury was empaneled tory the case: J. J. Stephenson, Eli Clay, J. W. Crossley, Irwin. Watson, G. W. Powell, J. A. Jones, J. G. Brown, B. H. Vaughn, H. W. Warren, T. M. Bryson, Joseph Chambers and H. G. Harris. The state is represented by Colonel John S. Candler, solicitor-general, and Hon. John B. Steward; the defence by Hon. Hal C. Jonds. After the examination of witnesses on both sides, counsel agreed to submit the case, without argument, on the charge of the court. After a few moments spent in the jury room the jury returned a verdict of guilty, The presence of the prisoner's wife and four small children, however, worked on the sympathics of the court and jury.

BREAKING THE DIRT

This unfortunately left Mrs. Cleveland without an escort, as Mr. Lester is lame from an ankle sprain, procured in Washington. The Georgia Hussars were the guard of honor. One of the gallant troopers, Private Owens, leaped from his steed and saved Mrs. Cleveland from the dreadful situation. For the party, though urbane, now for an instant lost sight of precise etiquette. Returning to the Charleston depot Mr. Estill inadvertenly started to lead Mrs. Lamont ahead of Mr. Uniting and his escort. "Stop," shricked Mr. Lamont, "the secretary first."

To turn to the president of the Central: He said this evening to your correspondent the Central may build from Tennille to Milledge ville, a distance of twenty-seven miles, and join Eatonton and Covington, a breach of only thirty-five miles, and thus give an air line from Savannah to Atlanta. Even a bridge will not have to be built. We can utilize Ocenee bridge. Whether we will come from Columbus to Savannah by Americus and Hawkinsville is not yet decided.

FIRE IN CRAWFORDVILLE.

Hal C. Jonds. Atter the examination of witnesses on both sides, counsel agreed to submit the case, without argument, on the charge of the court. After a few moments spent in the jury returned a verdict of guilty, The presence of the prize rew moments spent in the case, without argument, on the charge of the court. After a few moments spent in the jury returned a verdict of guilty, The presence of the court. After a few moments spent in the case, without argument, on the case, without argument, on the charge of the court. After a few moments spent in the case, without argument, on the charge of the court. After a few moments spent in the jury returned a verdict of guilty, The presence of the court. After a few moments spent in the case, without argument, on the case, without argument, Shoals, as engineers say it can be built with very little cost. The Macon and Covington wagons were in Athens today carrying out pro-visions and lumber for making huts, etc.

SNOW AND HIGH WATER. A'Slight Snowfall at Columbus—The Freshel

A'Slight Snowfall at Columbus—The Freshet Stops the Boats.

Columbus, Ga., February-27.—[Special.]—There was a slight snowfall here today, but not sufficient to lay on the ground.

It is reported tonight that Mr. Wiley Williams will bring suit against the dummy line for causing his horse to run away on Saturday and injuring him and one of his children.

The Eagle and Phenix mills resumed operations today.

The high water has prevented any boat reaching this city for a week, on account of being unable to pass under the bridge at Eufaula.

An Active Judge. An Active Judge.

DECATUR, Ga., February 27.—[Special]
Said a leading member of the Atlanta bar at
DeKalb superior court today: "Judge Richard H. Clark is one of the most active judges
in the state fog one of his years. It is astonishing the amount of labor he can perform,
and remain cheerful, courteous and buoyant.
There are few lawyers in the state who has
the code at his fingers' end as Judge Clark.'
A prominent citizen of DeKalb observed:
"We have all fallen in love with Judge Clark.
He fills my idea of a model judge."

Thanks to Manager Hill.

Augusta, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—At the meeting of the exposition directors tonight resolutions of thanks to Manager Hill of the Toronto exposition, were voted for his prompt response tr the invitation of the Augusta National Exposition company, and the great benefit which his visit had been to the directors. Mr. Hill speaks in high terms of the plans and specifications.

Killing a Mad Dog. Madison, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—A mad dog was killed by Mr. Sapp Reese yesterday, after having bitten several dogs and frightened some of our people considerably. The dogs bitten have also been kfilled.

A Touch of Snow. Madison, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]— The first snow of the season fell here last night, followed by a slight fall this afternoon, and from the present indications we are to be treated to a blizzard.

The Filot is Rising.

ALDANY, Ga., February 27.— [Specia!.]—
Flint river at this point is rising rapidly, though
not so great an overflow as we experienced last
summer, when such damage was done to the
farms and stock ranges south of this city. The Highway of Nations,

The broad Atlantic, is ever a stormy tho fare. Yet blow the winds ever so flercely, and ride the waves ever so loftily, seamen must years. Intensely callous and black, was convicted in DeKarb caper or court of an assault upon the little son of Deputy Sheriff Rause Thompson, of Stone Moentain. Judge Clark sentenced her to pay a fine of 210 and costs, or fix months on the public works.

A Full Fledged Barrister.

DECATUR, Ca., February 27.—[Special.]—Mr. Edwin P. Ansley, a young man of fine ability, was tolay exnumined in DeKarb superior court and regularly admitted to the practice of law. His shingle was nailed in front of his office soon after, and like the spider he is very cautious in inviting customers to walk into his parlor.

That extreme tired feeling and all affections caused or promoted by impure blood and low state of the system are cured by Hood's Sarsaparlila. Give it a trial. Sold by druggists.

CASSIDY'S HOPES

The Arrest of a Suspicious Looking Negro.

Explained - Cassidy's Career as a Desperado - Other Notes.

SAVANNAH, Ga., February 27 .- [Special.]-On Saturday, February 13th, Cassidy was convicted of the murder of George Smith on Tybee branch. His counsel have since got wind of a story which inspires them with hopes. They have caused the arrest of a negro named David Alien, who is now in jail. They were informed that Allen had confessed the murder of Smith. When arrested Allen was estioned, but remained silent. His standing convicted him in the suspicious minds of the counsel for Cassidy, but it appears from Allen's subsequent statement that he had a curious reason for his silence. He was a ringleader in the longshoremen strike last summer. He thought a man had been killed with a brick, and this is what his alleged confession referred to. He says he has four witnesses who will swear he was on has four witnesses who will swear he was on the steamer Cavaleria the night of the murder, July 13th. Handle de never was on Tybee in his life, and it is not likely that Cassidy will get off on this newly discovered evidence. He is a criminal of the most desperate type. Robbery and assault with intent to murder are the charges he had to meet in New York, and which consigns him to the penitentiary in that state. His horrible murder of Smith ought to have sent him to the gallows Smith ought to have sent him to the gallows without shrift. It is not likely he will remain long in the penitentiary, as his daring character, his intelligence and his predigious physical strength, will probably effect his speedy rescue from imprisonment.

HIS LIFE'S BLOOD. A Tragic Scene in an Augusta Law Office

A Tragle Scene in an Augusta Law Office, Yesterday.

Augusta, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—A tragic accident occurred in the law office of Hon. Charies Z. McCord today. Mr. Edmund Fitzgerald, a one-armed confederate soldier, came to Mr., McCord's office a short time ago and got him to write to the executive for blanks on which to write to make application for the pay allowed by the state to a maimed soldier. Mr. Fitzgerald was also a consumptive, and has had several severe hemorrhages, and was altogether a very deserving applicant. He went to Mr. McCord's office today to make his application on a blank form which Mr. McCord had notified him had arrived. While the application was being filled out his client expectorated several times, what looked to Mr. McCord like tobacco juice. Wishing to preserve his carpet, Mr. McCord called for a cuspidore. Mr. Fitzgerald rose from his seat as if to expectorate in the fire place, when a great torrent of blood gushed from his mouth and he sank exhausted to the floor.

Ma McCord was horrified at the terrible hemorrhago, but helping the suffering man to a sofa he called out for assistance. Some gentlemen from adjoining offices ran in and were shocked at the ghastly scene, not knowing how to explain the bloody picture. Mr. McCord hurriedly detailed the

offices ran in and were snocked at the ghastly scene, not knowing how to explain the bloody picture. Mr. McCord hurriedly detailed the circumstances and a physician was summoned, but though he was in an adjoining building and came immediately, the consumptive's life had gone in the torrent of blood which covered the floor.

The coroner was notified and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

turned a verdict in accordance with the facts. Mr. Fitzgerald had several grown children who are employed in the Sibley mills. His funeral will take place tomorrow.

THE NEW JUDGESHIP. Judge Little's Qualifications for One of the

Positions.

Columbus, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—
The Enquirer-Sun of tomorrow will say:
It is generally onceded that the people will ratify
the joint resolution of the last legislature, creating
two new supreme court judgeships. The three incumbents now have been the hardest worked officials in the state, and the result has been only to two new supreme court judgeships. The three incumbents now have been the hardest worked officials in the state, and the result has been only to work. The people see and know talls, and will create the two new judgeships, when the opportunity is presented. A number of names have been placed on the slate for those two positions, and, in truth, nearly every section and town presents a man who, it is claimed, would exactly fill the bill. But the man most prominently mentioned in connection with the supreme court judgeship is Hon. W. A. Little, ex-speaker of the house of representatives, from Muscogee county. A better selection could not be made. He ranks among the first lawyers of the state, and his integrity and ability have been such as Muscogee has always been proud to honor. Mr. Little is spoken of favorably by the press throughout the state, and his record as speaker of the house of representatives has been such as to win the favor of that body. It is a matter of doubt whe her there is a man in the lower house who could approach Mr. Little in a race for any position at the ban is of the representatives, and this is because of the esteem in which he is held by the members. But there are other things that will be brought to bear on this election. The house of representatives is not wanting of young and ambitious men who would make the race for the speakership if Mr. Little were out of the way. Of course they will get their sup of the way.

The Politics of Early County.

The Politics of Early County.

BLARELY, Ga., February 27.—Editors Constitution: I notice that you have been gathering the political news from the different parts of the state. You may not object to hearing how matters stand in this section. Little mention is made of the presidential and gubernatorial questions, because all concede that both Cleveland and Gordon will succeed themselves. Little interest, as yet, is manifested in regard to legislative candidates. I suppose that the majority of our people feel, as the writer does, that we had a good and safe man in the last legislature, in the Hon. A. L. Lanier, and that we had just as well return him. The real lively issue here centers in the next congressional race in this, the second district. I will try to state this matter fairly and impartially. All admit that Hon. H. G. Turner is eminently qualified for his high position, a clear headed man and a very able debater. Everybody is proud of him. More than half the people caruestly desire to keep him in congress as long as possible. But there are those, and they constitute a large number, who, not at all objecting to Captain Turner per se, simply want him out, so that some personal friend may be sont in his place.

I have heard various names mentioned as being suitable successors to Mr. Turner. The most prominent ones are Hon. W. H. Harrison and Colonel C. B. Wooten. Turner's friends feel that the strongest man of the opposition was before the convention two years

most prominent ones are Hon. W. H. Harrison and Colonel C. B. Wooten. Tunner's friends feel that the strongest man of the opposition was before the convention two years ago. I refer to Hon. J. H. Guerry. This gentlemen is the present distinguished solicitor general of the Pataula circuit. He is exceedingly popular as a man and politician in those counties which are embraced in his circuit. The writer hereof admits that Guerry can so cure a delegation from this (Early) county over Turner, but he does not believe that any other man can do so. We all anticipate a lively time this summer. But enough.

Columbia, S. C., February 27.—[Special.]—
The colored folks of Columbia are much stirred up about the finding of a coffin on two recent occasions at the door of a colored woman named Ada Thompson. She has also received a letter containing threats against her life. She suspects a negro woman named Effie Gamble of doing the business. The colored folks say it looks too much like kuklux doings. They are considerably stirred up.

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc., of effectual criter is found in the use "Blown's BrottehlalTroches." Price 25 cts. Sold only in boxes.

South Carolina Statistics. Colored Kuklux.

South Carolina Statistics.

Columbia, S. C., February 27.—[Special.]

The state department of agriculture is to receive inquiries about the price of lands in this state, and other matters interesting to immigrants. The people in the west seem to be looking to this state. The board of agriculture will meet here on the 1st of March, and will take steps to advertise the state extensively.

Do Not Think for a Momer.t

That catarrh will in time wear out. The theory is false. Men try to believe it because it would be pleasant if true, but it is not, as all know. Do not let an acute attack of cold in the head remain unsubdued. It is liable to develop into catarrh. You can rid yourself of the cold and avoid all chance of catarrh by using Dr. Sago's Catarrh Remedy. If already afflicted rid yourself of this troublesome disease speedily by the same means. At all druggists.

MACON MENTION.

Events of Yesterday in the Central City of Georgia. Macon, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—The effects taken from the house of Jeff and Edith Vann, on the strength of a search warrant, were dumped out at the city hall last Saturday evening, and today owners have been on hand to regain their property. The scene reminds one of the victors dividing the spoil. This spoil consists of every imaginable article from a box of blacking to a bed cover.

The Theiving Porters Tried. The Theiving Porters Tried.

Macon, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—The trial of the Pullman car porters, G. W. Pate and H. W. Washington, who are charged with stealing a watch and chain from Mr. J. H. Benner, last week, while en route to Savannah to attend the Jasper festive, was heard today before Judge Keating. The case was too strong for them, hence they were bound over to the Bibb superior court, in the sum of \$300 each. Unable to give bail, they were locked in juil to await their trial.

Grand Secretary Litchman. Grand Secretary Litchman.

Macon, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—
Grand Secretary Litchman, who was invited to deliver an address refore the Knights of Labor, at this place, in the Academy of Music, tomorrow evening, will arrive late in the aftermoon. The reception committee is as follows: Hon. J. E. Schofield. state master workman. Wesley Lewis and J. W. Dunne. A great amount of interest has been manifested, and the indications point to a large and appreciative audience.

Election of Church Officers.

Macon, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—Yesterday, after the regular services at the First Presbyterian church, a meeting was held for the purpose of electing elders and deacons to fill vacancies caused by deaths for some time past. Mr. Claude Estes was elected as an elder, and Messrs. Walter Johnston, Ellihu McLean, James Boon and Willie McKay as deacons.

A New But Useful Fangle

A New But Useful Fangle-MACON. Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—At last the courthouse is complete. Today at a meeting of the county commissioners it was ordered that a telephone be placed in the continues for the convenience of all concerned. The instrument will be placed in the room assigned to the solicitor-general.

Macon Personal Mention.

Macon Personal Mention.

Macon, Ga., February 27.—[Special.]—Misses
Lizzle Joues, Hattle and Wallie Rogers, are visiting
Miss Lula Hunter, at Montpeliar Springs.

Mr. D. H. Davenport, of Americus, spent yesterday in the city, the guest of his sister, Mrs. Dupont
Guery.

It will be made manifest to his many friends, with
regret, that Judge Gustin is quite sick. And of
course court will not convene until his recovery.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATION Forbidding Special Legislation in Favor of

Forbidding Special Legislation in Favor of Particular Railroads.

Jackson, Miss., February 27.—[Special.]—The senate spent the day in discussing the proposed changes in the school system, but did nothing except amend the present law so as to authorize school trustees to divide the school term at their discretion, as seems to them best suited to their localities. The constitutional amendment forbidding the incorporation of railroads, letc., with speciallprivileges by special acts, but requiring that all must be done under a general law, and placed on the same basis.

The house spent a lively day over the general appropriation bill, and passed it tonight with only the amendment raising the appropriation for the Girls' college at Columbus to the same amount as the A. and M. college, viz: \$225 per annum, Mr. Askew's amendment, proposing to leave the fund of the A. and M. college to the discretion of the trustees in its disbursement, was vigorously discussed. Mossrs. Hooker, Askew, Carroll and Magee favoring, but Chairman Burkett replied in a strong plea of specifying how the money should be spent and was sustained by the house. This restriction is not placed on the other institutions. The interest on the Chickasaw school fund remains at 8 per cent.

fund remains at 8 per cent.

Fires in Montgomery.

Montgomery, February 27.—[Special.]—

Montgomery had a surfeit of fires today. At 2 o clock this morning, the store of a widow lads, Mrs. May, was destroyed, on Decatur damaged. Both buildings belonged to Wm. Cooley, and were uninsured. Loss, about \$1,500. Mrs. May's stock was covered by insurance. At 4 o'clock this afternoon, the residence of H. W. Clark caught fire, and the roof burned off. Damage by fire and water about \$1,000. No insurance. At 6 o'clock this evening the alarm was sounded again. The fire burned a kiln of lumber at Thorn & Gore's planing mills. The damage done was comparatively slight.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Beliadonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

RAILROAD RATTLE.

A Few Chips Struck From Local Crossties
-Railroad Personals. Colonel Fred Bush, of the Louisville and Nashville, took a trip to Gainesville yesterday.

Mr. Aleck Thweat, of the Georgia Pacific, is improving. He was at his office for a short time vesterday.

yesterday.

The Atlanta and West Point passenger now rolls in at 1:10 instead of 1:25 in the afternoon. The time was changed Sunday. The time between Memphis, Tenn., and Dallis, Tex., has been snortened about five hours, and double daily connections are now being made. Colored emigrants continue to flow from the Carolinas to Arkansas. Peg Williams thinks those st-tes can still spare 10,000 colored folks without missing them.

About fifteen of the Scotch stone-cutters who went on a strike at Stone Mountain several days a coleft for St. Paul, Chicago, aud other northern cities last night.

ern cities last night.

The Ohio and Mississippi, beginning March 19th, will weign all mails on the main stem and Louisville branch, in order to obtain a new basis of compensation from the government.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat says: The Western and Atlantic has reduced rates to two cents a mile, and very justly craims that this will also reduce the passenger fares from most of the points in the northwest to Atlanta and the southeast, and vice versa. It will likewise reduce the passenger fares to Atlanta and points south of Atlanta from all points in East Tennessee, reached via Dalton, and vice versa. These are lower regular passenger fares than those on any other railroad in the south or west.

Here is something about an old Atlanta boy Here is something about an old Atlanta boy from the Cincinnati Enquirer:

Superintendent Ralph Peters, of the Little Miami, said yesterday that he confidently expected the extension to Hamilton and the new line to Richmond and Chicago to be opened in April. Three working trains are now on regular duty, and the completion and perfection of the track is being pressed rapidly. The new line will bring eight additional passenger trains daily to the Panhandle station—going and coming—and of course decrease by that many those arriving and departing at the present crowded Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton station.

Paines elery

For The Nervous The Debilitated The Aged

URES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Head-ache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, and all affections of the Kidneys. AS A NERVE TONIC, It Strengthens

AS AN ALTERATIVE, It Purifies and ariches the Blood. AS A LAXATIVE, It acts mildly, but affely, on the Bowels. AS A BIURETIC, It Regulates the Kidneys and Cures their Diseases.

Renommended by professional and business:
Price 91.00. Sold by druggists. Send for circu
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Propried
BURLINGTON, VT.

Seabury's Hydronaphthol Soan, for promptly curing all skin and scale disease aged as eczema, ringworm, tetter, horebes, back spots, barber's itch, doudraif, scale reuptions or roughness, falling hair, de., de. It is highly medicated, sweetly scented, and disinfects all sents, basios, tube, de., through which it passes.

Hydronaphthol Fastilies, for purifying sick rooms, closets and a partments where disease germs lurk. When burned in such pia es they impart a most deligitful dot, which is refreshing to the sick and agreeable to all other ecupants.

Mead's Corn and Bunion Flasiers quickly reduce infiammation and soon circ corns and bunions, thereby beinging relief and comfort to thousands of sudierers.

SEABURY & JOHNSON, Sole Manufactures

deci-tues thur sat wky top col n r m



POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT. It's remarkable specific action upon the affected parts gives it supreme control over Piles, however severe. Also for Burns, Scalds, Eruptions, Salt Rheum &c. Testimonials from all classes prove its efficacy. Price 50c, Sold by all Druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Put up only by POMD'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Ave., M. X.

The best and surest Remedy for Cure of all diseases caused by any derangement of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Bowels. Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Bilious Complaints and Malaria of all kinds yield readily to the beneficent influence of

SIJICKTA

It is purely Vegetable, and cannot fail to prove beneficial, both to old and young. s a Blood Purifier it is superior to all others. Sold everywhere at \$1.00 a bottle.

D. C. BACON, Pres. M. F. AMOROUS, Gen. Mgr ATLANTA LUMBER COMPANY

YARDS, Humphries St. & K. T., V. & G. Railway.

MILLS. On Line C. R. R. & E. T., V. & G. Ry.

Long Leaf Pine, KILN-DRY DRESSED FLOORING CEILING. WEATHERBOARDING,

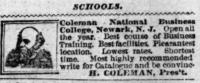
SHINGLES AND LATHS, BRIDGE AND TRESTLE TIMBERS. Best in quality, lowest in price. Write for esti-mates on house bills. price. Write for esti-

LUMBER!

LONG LEAF YELLOW PINE FLOORING, CEILING,

WEATHERBOARDING, SHINGLES LATHS, MOULDINGS, ETC. HUDSON & DOBBS,

Cor. Hunter St. & Central RR. TELEPHONE 1040.



Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's SCHOOL WILL REOPEN MONDAY, OCTOBER 31 82 and 34 East 57th Street, New York. EMORY COLLEGE,

CAFORD, GA. THE INSTITUTION ENTERS UPON ITS FIFTY first session October 12, 1887, with enlarged scutty and increased facilities. For estalogues and information write to ISAAC B. HOPKINS, President.

CIEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ROYAL

Insurance Company, Turn shed the Governor of the Elate of Georgia, as required by the act of the General Assembly, approved October 3, 1872. Name and locality—Name of the company, ROYAL of Liverpool, England; principal office. No. 50 Hall street, city of New York, state of New York.

I Real estate held by the company (where located, state fully), actual cash value.

I ASSETS.

Real estate held by the company (where located, state fully), actual cash value.

2 Cash fan company s principal city of the company in the company of the company.

Cash on hand and deposited in of the company.

Cash in the hands of agents and Incourse of transmission.

Souther loans secured thus: (Explain fully.) Interest due and accrued on stocks not included in market value uncollected.

Bills receivable not marked taken for fire, marine and inland risks.

34,468 32

Sound, as per schedule attached, viz.: Ronts due and accrued, \$12,950 83; due from other companies for reinsurance on losses already paid, \$14,083 61; interest on bank depos is, \$25,90.

Bills receivable mot marked taken for fire, marine and inland risks.

34,468 32

Stocks, (par value, \$1,647,000) Market value.

DESCRIPTION.

Kind Amount Par Wikt of loane! val. val. thereon.

\$15,0000 \$12,000 \$17,785 200,000 \$17,785 200,000 \$18,000 \$17,785 200,000 \$20,000 \$17,785 200,000 \$18,000 \$17,785 200,000 \$18,000 \$17,785 200,000 \$10,0

insurance reserve.
Reinsurance reserve.
Due and accrued for salaries, rent,

Total...... Surplus beyond all liabilities.......

ment is true and correct.

JOHN B. CASTLEMAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 20th day
of February, 1888.

HARRY STUCKY.

Commissioner for Georgia in Louisville, Ky.

Total assets (actual cash market value)\$84,004,971 85

\$84,004,171 85 IV .- INCOME (Six mont

J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President,

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION AT THE DOOR of the courthouse of Fulton county, on the first Tuesday in March next, within the legal hours of sale, the following property, to-wit: All that tract or percel of land situated, lying and being in the city of Adlanta, Ger 7 iai, in the 14th district of originally Henry, now Fulton county, known in the subdivision of the Bradley property, as ion number six (6), fronting forty-nine and eleven hundredtha (49 11-109) feet on the west side of Randolph sireet, and running back one hundred and twenty-six and a half (1254) feet, same width. Sold as the property of Ealph Hill, late of said county, deceased, for distribution to the legatecs of said II II, by virtue of his last will and testament. Terms cash.

Feb 7.14,21,28 W. M. BRAY, Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE,

4.258 80

209,419 05 ...\$ 2,696,403 28 ... 2,148,991 27

118,045 67 51,610 57

\$20,945,923 61

Cash in hand and deposited in and other depositories to the credit of the Company.

Cash in the hands of Agents, and in course of transmission.

Loans secured by bond and mortgage on real estate (Chiefly in the City of New York and in the City of Brooklyn). 122,505 49 23,548,376 48 507,000 00

V.-EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT (Six months).
Losses and endowments paid and addi-

J. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President, W. ALEXANDER, Secretary.
STATE OF GEORGIA:
County of Fulton—Personally appeared before the undersigned, J. R. Ormond, who, being duly sworu, says he is the special agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, nesiding in said State, and that the foregoing statement is true and correct to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 27th day of February, 188.
IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 27th day of February, A. D. 1883.

SEAL. this 27th day of February, A. D. 1884.
Notary Public.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE,

GERGIA, FULTON COUNTY. BY VIRTUE
of an order of the corts of ordinary of Fulton
county, granted at the February term, 1888, of such
count, will be sold before the counthouse door of sale
count, will be sold before the counthouse door of sale
the legal nours of sale, the following property, to-with
A certain lot or parcel of land in the bridt ward of
the city of Atlants, county and state aforesald,
commencing at the councy of Lova and Terry streets,
running south sixty feet, thence cost seventy feet,
thence north sixty feet, thence west seventy feet,
thence north sixty feet,
thence no

THE CONSTITUTION: Published Daily and Weekly

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION Is delivered by carriers in the city, or matled postage free, at \$1.00 per month, \$2.50 for three month, or \$10.00 a year.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION (Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, post-paid, for \$1.25 a year, or for \$1.00 in clubs of five of more. Address all letters to THE CONSTITUTION,

APJ. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent, Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA GA. FEBRUARY 28, 1888. History of the Farmer's Alliance.

As a part of the history of our times we print this morning an interview with Senator R. H. Jackson, who is president of the state Farmers' Alliance of Georgia.

This interview deals with the inception the growth and the purposes of the Farmers Alliance. The growth of this organization has been remarkable and it has now reached a point where it is a significant element in our commercial and industrial system. THE Constitution presents an authoritative review of what it has done and of what it

There have been scores of organizations among the farmers of the country, some of which may have accomplished good for the time, but all of which have proved ineffectual in the long run. The friends of the Farmers' Alliance claim that it has broader and better foundation, more comprehensive plan, and stronger support than any organization yet proposed or effected. The first point that will attract the observer is the sharp opposition it will develop by selecting a few merchants out of many and consolidating the trade of its members in those This criticism has already developed sharply in many communities. Senator Jackson claims that the apparent difference between the merchants and the "Alliance" has been settled harmoniously in his own county, and will work a similar settlement in all localities. He maintains that the interests of the farmer and merchant are mutual and that the Alliance could not benefit one without helping the other.

In the meantime, one thing is certain, that whether the Farmers' Alliance has come to stay, or not, it is exercising, and will exercise, a disturbing influence on existing methods. The interview we print this morning will provoke discussion. The farmers say that is what they want and that out of the heat of discussion that which is good will survive, and that which is wrong

THE mugwump situation appears to be rather more hopeful. The members of that party have concluded to vote with some other party this year.

Something Wrong in Our System. The discussions of the general Christian conference held in Washington last December under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance have been printed in book form. The preface, which must be accepted as an authorized expression of the views of the alliance, contains this significant declara-

Popular education has multiplied wants and created tastes which wealth has not been sufficiently among workingmen, which in prosperous times is an ill omen, suggesting grave questions concerning the next financial panic and the consequent industrial depression.

This is a parent closure sixtual trial trial depression.

This is a very gloomy picture. It will always be impossible to distribute wealth so as to gratify the wants and tastes alleged to have been multiplied and created by popu-

Is it true that popular education is responsible for this state of affairs?

If the question admits of none but an affirmative answer, it will at once occur to thoughtful and patriotic citizens that there something wrong in our educational system. The matter is one of grave importance. Education was intended to be blessing, and not a curse. If it makes the masses discontented, and justifies the serious apprehensions entertained by the late general Christian conference, it is time for us to hunt up the evil and apply the

THE Albany Times, a democratic paper, remarks that no true democrat can be a fretrader. The full meaning of this remark will be apparent later.

Hypocrisy in Politics.

The New York Press, one of the machine

organs of the republican party, puts the democratic party on notice that if the republicans succeed in the next presidential election, they will very promptly put an end to so-called civil service reform by strictly adhering to the policy that the party in power, if it is to be held responsible for the results of its administration, must assume the responsibility by taking it on its own shoulders, and placing only those in official position who are known to be of its faith. The Press regards the civil service system

itical sham, and says that President

Cleveland has made an almost clean sweep of republican office-holders. "In doing this," says the Press, "he did just what every man of practical political sense knew he would do if elected." Indeed, the Press goes further than this, and says that the sident has done no more than he ought to have done, and what any good republican would have done in his place. It says that it has little sympathy with the effort of certain republican organs to make political capital against the president because he has removed republicans from office, for, it con-tinues, "there is not a republican senator, representative, or republican editor who does not believe that if the republicans suc-ceed in electing the next president, nine-tentia of the democrats holding office, out of the departments, will be removed. If Cleveland should be renominated, the re-publicans will have to find better weapons with which to fight than the charge that he has appointed men of his own political

This comes from the inside of the republican machine, and states very distinctly the position of the republican party on the civil service question. The editor of the Press, Mr. Hatton, was a republican post-master-general, and has always been noted or his extreme partisanship. The Press yas established in New York in the interests of the republican machine, and its opinion can generally be taken as expressing the sentiment of that party, or at least of

shown clearly that he has not been misled by the civil service bauble, and in placing the responsibility of an honest administration directly in the hands of the party in power, the president has done what every good democrat will commend. The people very soon saw through the civil service trick which the republicans devised when they saw their party doomed to terminate its long and eventful control of the government. When President Cleveland assumed the duties of office, he naturally found republicans in charge of every department, and he very promptly displaced them with democrats. Of course, the republican organs created a terrible furore about it, as was very natural that they should, as a part of their scheme to hamper and handicap the demo cratic administration.

The Press, however, has thrown off the nask of the sheep, and, exposing the wolf's features underneath, shows up the republican party in its true attitude on the civil service question. We do not blame the republican party for occupying this position; but we do blame it for parading itself in favor of a system which it knows it will overthrow the minute it has the opportunity of so doing.

EDITOR WHITELAW REID, of the New York Tribune, appears to resent the fact that Governor Hill's musical clock is a democratic instrument.

North Carolina and the Excise Taxes. It is worth while to reproduce the resolutions recently adopted by the democratic executive committee of the state of North Carolina. They have already appeared in our news columns, but they possess peculiar interest and importance at this time. The

resolutions are as follows:
Whereas, The democratic legislatures of 1874 1883 and 1885 passed resolutions asking for a repeal of the internal revenue laws; and Whereas, The state democratic convention, held in Raleigh in June 1834, unanimously adopted the

llowing resolution: Resolved, That we are in favor of the uncondi freedom of elections, and a source of great annoy-ance and corruption in its practical operations; now, therefore, Resolved, That this state democratic executive

committee, in session at Raleigh February 23, 1888 reaffirm the declaration of the democratic party o, North Carolina, and also reaffirm the declaration made on the 19th of October, in favor of abolishing the whole internal programs are proportion. the whole internal revenue system.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions b

Alluding to Congressman Candler's opposition to the infamous internal revenue system, the Macon Telegraph remarked the other day that his attitude is no doubt the result of the "circumstances" by which he is surrounded. This remark has a truly Bunsbian flavor, and the point lies in the application of it. In this instance, it may be applied with a good deal of force to the attitude of the democratic executive com mittee of North Carolina.

Whatever their opinions as individuals may be, as members of the democratic executive committee they are opposed to the in ternal revenue system because they are anxious to carry the state for the democratic party. They know that the democratic voters of the state are opposed to the system, and they will vote against any party that refuses to repeal it.

In other words, the democratic executive committee has adopted these resolutions because it knows that such a solier is received by to democratic success in the state; because it knows that the public sentiment of the state, without regard to party, is unanimously opposed to the perpetuation of these odious excise taxes. These are very good

Unfortunately, however, neither the resolutions of the democratic executive committee, nor the public sentiment of the people of North Carolina appear to have any inence on the fatuous leaders in congress. who, rather than give up their free trade ideas, stand ready to wreck the democratic party.

North Carolina is an important state, and the attitude of its people is very interesting. The question is, can even the free traders in congress afford to alienate the democrats of North Carolina by refusing to repeal the internal revenue laws?

CORRESPONDENT MEGARGEE, writing from New York, says that Mrs. Lily Langtry is fond of brandy and soda. This is very sad.

Public Spirit.

It would be a big mistake to say that all public-spirited men get rich, or that they succeed in their aspirations, but as a rule, they get more solid enjoyment out of life than any other class.

The history of such millonaires as Cooper, Cornell, Peabody and Corcoran shows that it is possible for rich men to be publicspirited and generous without impoverishing themselves. Mr. Corcoran gave away five million dollars, and continued to make money until the last. If he had been miserly and grasping, he might have died a poor man. As it was, everybody loved him. Good men were ready to back him in any enterprise, and furnish him with any amount of money, if he needed it. Now, this was not merely because Mr. Corcoran was a Christian and a good citizen; it was because his public spirit had permeated the people around him and had in a measure elevated them to his plane, and inspired an active sympathy with the man and his aims

Even as a matter of policy it pays a man to be public-spirited. When he puts his shoulder to the wheel and pushes the best interests of the community others will join him, and all will pull together. With such men there is a feeling of comradeship, and they get into the habit of taking care of each other's welfare. Very few of these public-spirited, big-hearted men ever fail utterly in life. They generally fall on their feet, and they find plenty of friends ready to stand by them.

A FLORIDA subscriber writes that "the true way to enjoy a fair is to stay away from it." This, however, does not apply to the

The New York Financial Chronicle says that, although it seems certain that railroad construction this year will fall below last

year, there is no likelihood of any such decrease in that respect as many look for. On the contrary, the Chronicle thinks it may be positively affirmed that the total will not go down to the low figures of 1884 and. 1885. It medicts that the south alone will build a vast deal of additional mileage. Moreover, the great system already built and in operation will require a great deal of and less to look after a family of fourteen entered and less fashionable restraints, more kitchen is less parlor, more leg exercise and less soft, mock modesty, more breakfast and less banding and less piano, more frankness and mock modesty, more breakfast and less beautiful as the field of nature designed."

work to keep it properly equipped, and this will keep many industries active. As an instance of this, the Pennsylvania railroad has given orders for 2,200 cars and 70 of the largest locomotives-all in addition to the

work going on in its own shops. Most of the returns from southern roads show an increase of net earnings for the month of January. There is no rate war in the south, and the earnings of the roads reflect the general prosperity and progress of our manufacturing industries. As an instance, the Chronicle refers to the Central of Georgia, which has increased its gross from \$522,691 to \$668,998, and its net from \$147,534 to \$234,059, the increase in the

latter being over 58 per cent. A Test That Will Not Work. The Philadelphia Press says that the result of the inquiries now pending before the committee on elections in the house, in which three southern districts are involved, will prove a test of democratic fairness. The three districts to which the Press alludes are in the states of Alabama, South Carolina and Mississippi, and in each of the three the colored vote is in excess of that of the white. Taking this as a premise, the Press rapidly jumps to the conclusion that every colored voter is a republican, and that every white voter is a democrat; and that the full vote in each of the districts was polled in the elections over which the contests are being made.

The test that the Press proposes to submit, of the fairness of the democratic house, is the vote in the house when these contested cases came before it for settlement. If the democratic majority of the house does not seat the republican contestants of each of these three districts, then the Press will say that the democratic majority is very corrupt and wickedly partisan, because it refuses to seat republicans from districts in which the colored vote is greatly in excess of the white vote. The argument of the Press is all very nice if it can succeed in pulling the wool over the northern eve sufficiently to make the good people up there believe that the colored vote of the south is solidly republican, and that on election days every colored man deposits his ballot for a republican. If it can do this, then it will have a clear argument from which to make

a strong case of democratic corruption. But the deception in the Press's argument is clearly apparent. In the first place, everybody will at once recognize the fact that the colored vote of the south is not republican, but, on the other hand, it is well known that this vote is decidedly divided, particularly in congressional, state and local elections. How is it possible that the full colored vote in the districts concerning which there is so much fuss about the suppression of the colored vote, can be polled, when in most of these districts there is not even any republican organization, while the democrats in every district thoroughly maintain their party organization, and in many instances have the co-operation of the colored men? If in these districts the republican party was organized, and it could be shown that the colored vote was solidly republican, the argument of the Press would be very effective; but this is not the case. The colored people of the south have long since awakened to their interests, and are rapidly cutting themselves aloose from the party which has so long fed them on promises,

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT. A STRAY BLIZZARD appears to be gently steal ng over this part of the moral vineyard. MACKAY, THE CALIFORNIA millionaire, i

made miserable by the fear that he will end his days in the poorho IT IS NOW claimed that Talleyrand was born in Maine. Perhaps, like Sheridan, he had more than one birthplace.

In England it is said that no woman con siders herself a completely equipped lady uns she has a number of destitute d THE DELEGATES TO the national democratic convention at St. Louis will as usual be afraid. drink the river water. But the chances are that they will drink something worse.

GOVERNOR HILL, of New York, eats his achelor breakfast regularly with two dogs and a cat. The man who is kind to the pets around his fireside is tolerably certain to be a good man.

ITALY IS AT WAR with Abyssinia. The great danger now is that Mr. Blaine will volunteer before he leaves the ancient home of the Cæsars. He failed to make a war record over here when he had an opportunity, and may

now see his chance.

The wife of Professor Bell, the telephone an, lost a \$2,000 diamond pin at the recent Bayard reception, and offered a reward of \$100 for its recovery. Miss Bayard found it, and Mrs. Bell sent her a check for \$100, with the request that the secretary's daughter should donate it to some charitable purpose.

CHAIRMAN ROGER QUIXOTE MILLS refused to talk to THE CONSTITUTION'S Washington correspondent because this paper had referred to him as "a glittering ass." We are ready to put Mr. Mills straight before the public as soon as he demonstrates that we are wrong.

If he proves to be a true democrat when the tariff bill comes up, and shows his loyalty to the party, we will regret having made the refand will give him all the credit to which he is entitled.

SOME PERSONAL POINTS.

MISS MARY ANDERSON proposes to do some An Atlanta man who doesn't travel has no dea what a big town he lives in. Atlanta is the sest advertised city in the union.

STATESMAN MILLS appears to be angry with THE CONSTITUTION. But THE CONTITUTION is not angry with Statesman Mills. It is sorry for him.

THERE WAS NO PRACTICAL joker in Savannah bold enough to feed the president on deviled crab and sweet milk. Fifteen years ago Ruddy Saussy and Bob Falligant would have cheerfully delivered Mr. Cleveland into the hands of the doctors.

EDITOR RICHARDSON, having failed to meet THE CONSTITUTION'S arguments, is now trying to knock it out on grammar. Well, we are willing to leave grammar to the schoolmasters, and to whack Editor Richardson with choice Georgia dialect.

The Kind of Wives Wanted.

Lexington, Ky., has a theological school, one of the students of which have provoked a great deal of criticism by attending the theater and by publishing in their college paper the following racy description of the kind of girls they want for wives: "The buxon, bright eyed, rosy cheeked, full breasted, bouncing lass, who can darn a stocking, mend trousers, make her own frocks, command a regiment of pots and kettles, feed the pigs, chop wood, milk cows, wrestle with the boys, and be a lady withal in company is just the sort of girl for me, and for any worthy man to marry. But you, ye pining, moping, ioiling, screwed up, wasp-wasted, putty-faced, consamptive, mortgaged, music-murdering, novel-devouring daughters of fashion and idleness, you are no more fit for matrimony than a pullet is to look after a family of fourteen chickens. The truth is, my dear girls, you want more liberty and less fashionable restraints, more kitchen and less parlor, more leg exercise and less soft, more padding and less piano, more frankness and less The Kind of Wives Wanted.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Grant Before the War. EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Please tell me where General Grant was at the commencement of the war, or rather before the war, and in what business was he engaged.

He was employed by his father at a small salary in the leather trade at Galene. When the salary in the leather trade at Galene. in the leather trade, at Galena, Illinois

A Tariff Question. A Tariff Question.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Please answer the following questions: 1. What is the duty on each of the various articles bought and sold by most farmers in the United States? 2. Is there an import duty on tarm machinery, and if so how much? 3. Upon what articles does the English government levy an import duty?

1. On articles sold by the farmer: Live stock (except for breeding numposes). 20 per cent stock (except for breeding numposes).

1. On articles sold by the farmer: Live stock (except for breeding purposes), 20 per cent ad valorem; beef and pork, 2 cents per pound; hams and bacon, 2 cents per pound; cheese, 4 cents per pound; lard, 2 cents per pound; wheat, 20 cents per bushel; read barley, 10 cents per bushel. malt barley, 20 cents per bushel of 34 pounds; pearled or hulled barley, 34 cent per pound; Indian corn. 10 cents per bushel; corn meal, 10 cents per bushel of 48 pounds. oats, 10 cents per bushel; oatmeal, 34 cent per pound; ref four, 35 cent per pound; wheat flour, 20 per cent ad valorem; potatoes, 15 cents per bushel; potato, rice, or other starch, 236 cents per bushel; nay, \$2 per ton; honey, 20 cents 2½ eents per pound; nay, \$2 per ton; honey, 20 cent per gallon; hops, 8 cents per pound; milk, condense or preserved, 20 per cent ad valorem; pickles sauces, etc., 35 per cent ad valorem; vinegar, 7½ cents per gallon; tobacco, from 30 cents to 51 per pound; wool, from 5 cents to 12 cents per pound; flax, \$40 per ton. As to articles purchased by the farmer, coffee, tea, guano, bones, bone dust, and all articles used for manures are duty free, and so are many other things; in fact, more articles are free than taxed. Of taxed things which the farmer buys are cotton prints, on which the duty is 5 cents a yard; but home goods often sell for less than t luty. Nails are taxed 134 cents per pound, and are sold at wholesale at 2 1-10, which is less than the would cost if imported duty free. The tarii woolen goods varies as to quality, but fair qual of American goods varies as to quality, but fair qualities of American goods sell cheaper than English; it is only on the highest grade of goods that the tariff operate spractically. Its impossible to give a list of import duties in this article. They may be found on pages 489 to 525 United States statutes, 1883. 2. No. 3. Upon tea, coffee, spirituous liquors, wines cocoa, tobacco, soap, truit, and numerous other

WEST POINT, Ga., February 25.—Editors Constitution: I see there is a tremendous effort being made to have congress lay a heavy tax on cotton seed oil, because it is being mixed by lard refiners with hog's lard to improve and cheapen refined lard, thereby lessening the demand for and the price of pure hog's fat. Oleomargarine is taxed for similar reasons. It cheapens the price of pure the price of pure hog's fat. Oleomargarine is taxed for similar reasons. It cheapens the price of pure butter by offering to the people a healthful article of food just as desirable for a lower price. Would it not be as consistent, just and legal for the growers of wool—which is a much older industry than the or wool-winch is a much ofter industry that the growing of cotton—to demand that a tax be placed on raw cotton because it is mixed with wool to im-prove and cheapen the quality and price of cloths, causing a less demand for wool, and thereby lower-ing the price? If the cotton industry had been

causing a tess demand for wool, and thereby lower ing the price? If the cotton industry had been throttled in its infancy and comparatively taxed out existence, the price of wool would not be half so low. The growing of wool would now be of great profit. The mixing (adulterating) wool with cotton in the manufacture of cloth has been practiced so long it has become a habit. It is hard to change the habit of all the civilized world; but did or did not the growers of of wool "lose the opportunity of their lives" when they failed to cause the law makers of the earth place a heavy tax on raw cotton the year Whitney invented the cotton gin, which so cheapened cotton as to make it profitable to mix (adulterate) wool with it? Mixed fabrics are often better, cheaper and more desirable to the consumer: but it lessens the demand and lowers the price of wool. If new industries and discoveries that injure, older ones ought to be taxed. Why not go back a century and tax electricity, kerosene, gas, oleomargarine, cotton seed off, and many other discoveries that have injured older established institutions? I can remember when farmers could sell wood to steam cars and boats. Why not tax coal until the sale of wood becomes profitable again? Respectfully,

The Presbyterian College or University. EDITORS CONSTITUTION: A writer signing himself "Poor Presbyterian," advocated, a few days ago in your columns, that the Presbyterian people of this community should have among them an institution of learning of high grade. I hope that an institution of learning of high grade. I hope that man is one of "the poor of this world," of whom the Apostle James speaks: "poor of this world, kingdom which He hath promised to them that love Him," and would that in dollars, that man were worth a million. His article has been followed by a similar one, in the Journal of this city from our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. J. A. Ansley. Will you allow a word from another person on the same line!
When my lot was cast in Atlanta, July, '86, the first
thing that struck my attention was that the Presbyterians of this city and state were influential, intellinent, weathy, were as a body (however much credit might be due to individuals for what they were trying to accomplish) without schools of high grade. Time was, in all this land, when Presbyte-lens true to that which bits and. grade. Time was, in all this land, when Presbyterlans, true to their whole history, were the leaders in the work of sound, thorough, Christian education. Other denominations, be it said to their credit, have greatly advanced in this particular, and Presbyterians are not only no longer in the lead, but here in Georgia, are about to be left entirely behind. The Southwestern Presbyterian university, located at Clarksville, Tenn., under the care of five southwestern synods, and the Arkansas-college at Batesville, Arkansas, have for more than fifteen years required a full course in the English Bible as a requisite for graduation, thus placing the Bible on an equal footing as a study with every other college study. Recently, under the active efforts of Dr. Harner, of Yale, "Bible study" has received a great impetus, and bids fair soon to be introduced as an elective course, at least, into all schools of high standing. A man who knows a little about the Bible, here or there, may be an infidel, but how one who has a thorough knowledge of the book from Genesis to the Revelation can be an honest infidel I cannot see. Certain it is that if we teach that book thoroughly to the young and rising generations, infidelity in their day will have no place. It is also certain that where it is tangsh civil and religious liberty will ever have a sure foundation. Now the Presbyterians of the southwest, of Arkansas, Texas, Missoui, Virginia, East Tennessee, North Carolina and Kentucky have all moved in this matter, and all have good institutions "under weigh." Where are the Presbyterians of the highest grade, which can easily be made to bring from two to three hundred sludents to its walls. If one rich man will found it he will identify his name through time to come with one of the best instrumentalities for good known to man—a Christion scholling the property of the existence of such an institution is surely only a question of time. Are you ready? Respectfully, J. N. CRAIG. ns, true to th

A Little Girl Insults Emperor William.

From the London Globe.

A little girl of Metz, fourteen years old, named Duwise Fuchs, has been condemned to eight days' imprisonment for having insulted the emperor of Germany. The insult consisted in writing a private letter to one of her little friends in which there was something dis

WEATHER SIGNALS.

The California San Diegan thinks the government ought to purchase Lower Calafornia from Mexico.

The latest fashion in photographs is "three of a kind," where three sisters have their pictures taker

Railroad men say that this winter has seen the

Haliroad men say that this winter has seen the biggest exodus of northern people for the south ever known. They forget 1861.

Justice Gray is said to have drawn 1,000 French novels from the Congressional library since his accession to the supreme bench.

There are in the Sunday-schools of the Christian world 16,447,990 scholars and 1,552,167 teachers, making a grand total of 18,400,000.

The eventual of Geometry will calcabase his The emperor of Germany will celebrate his 9ist birthday next month, and every soldier in the empire will be presented with the kaiser's bio-

Mrs. Eliza J. Nicholson, editor of the New Orleans Picayune, says that the happiest moment of her life was when she saw her first poem in print

and received \$10 for it.

During the absence in Europe of Dom Pedro, emperor of Brazil, the executive authority of empire has been confided to his daughter, Princess Isabel, Countess d'Eu, as regent.

The Virginia girl who is suing Lawyer Willis, of Brooklyn, for \$50,000 for breach of promise, is likely to find some difficulty in collecting the damages if they are awarded her. Willis went on a spree the other day, was fined \$10, and is now working out the fine in the city prison.

THE BIG "COMBINE"

Which Has Been Brought About By the Farmers' Alliance. resident Jackson Explains the Objects of the Society, and Details Its

Rapid Progress, Etc. At last the farmers in the south and west eem to be organizing in earnest.

A remarkable movement under the name of the

years ago. It made considerable headway for the first five or six years, but its real boom began in 1385. Since that time its growth has been swift beyond Since that time its growth has been swift beyond precedent, and it now challenges attention as one of the most earnest and serious organized efforts ever made by any class of people in any country.

Within the past year or two the Farmers' Alliance has taken hold in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and the Carolinas, and THE CONSTITUTION has taken the pains to lay before its readers in the city and country a full and unprejudiced and impartial account of the status of this organization, its members, its purposes, and what it has effected up to this date. We felt that this could be done with best authority from the lips of Senator R. H. Jackson, who is the president of the state alliance. THE CONSTITUTION requested from President Jackson this statement, which he gave with pleasure, coming to Atlanta which he gave with pleasure, coming to Atlanta upon our invitation, accompanied by Mr. I. J. Stephens, chairman of the executive committee of the state. We commend what follows to the thoughtful consideration of all men interested in the south, as this movement has reached such pro-portions as must challenge the attention of those in-terested in the public problem, no matter whether they approve or criticize its purposes.

A History of the Farmers' Alliance. What is the present membership of the

Parmers' alliance?"
"We have a million and a half in the west. We have two hundred and fifty thousand in Texas. Is see from your paper this morning that we have sixteen thousand members in North Carolina. These figures, vast as they are, do not give a fair idea of what our membership really is, as our growth is so rapid that no census can be completed before our growth would have made the census much below the real figures, I can best illustrate this with

"We want to hear about Georgia. What is the history of the organization in this state?"
"About nine months ago, Mr. J. B. Wilkes, an organizer from the National alliance reached Heard county, in this state. He expounded the principles of the order, showed the farmers exactly what the alliance would accomplish, and organized the first sub-Alliance in Troup county, just below the line of Heard. From this mustand seed has grown the great harvest. In about six months he succeeded in organizing sub-Alliances in seventeen counties in Georgia. President C. W. Macune, of the National gia. This was held in Fort Valley on December 20th, seventeen counties being represented with a membership of perhaps ten thousand. This con vention adopted the constitution and by-laws of the Georgia Farmers' alliance. I was elected presi-dent; J. S. C. Glenn, of Thomas county, was elected vice-president; R. L. Burks, of Chipley, secretary:

J. H. Daniel, of Sumter, treasurer; Rev. Simeon Maxwell, of Talbotton, chaplain. From that date the real growth in Georgia began. I am sure we have added fifteen thousand members in the past month. I have at work between twenty and thirty organizers in the state of Georgia, and I must have a hundred ap-plications now on file for new alliances in this state. The membership in Georgia cannot be less than 30,000 members, against 10,000 two months ago. This illustrates the rapidity of its growth, and also emphasizes the need of some purely farmers' organization, by which the farmers can protect themselves. If there was not such a need, and if this need was not understood deep down in the hearts of the farmers, such a growth would not have been possible. This will illustrate what I mean when I say that I could not give you in figures the probable membership of the order. It is

"How many states are you organized in?"
"How many states are you organized in?"
"There are about fourteen states organized, but new ones are being added constantly. For instance, South Carolina is now taking hold with sub-alliances, and a state convention will be called in a short time. This is the case in many other states."
"Has the Farmers' alliance absorbed other organi-

"Undoubtedly. It has absorbed the "Farmers "Undoubtedly, it has absorbed the "Farmers' Wheel," which was a very strong organization in the west. It absorbed a farmers' organization of 10,000 members in Louisiana. These other orders ply because it is broader, more comprehensive, more hopeful and more devoted, and proposes a grander work than any organization ever offered

o the farmers of this country."
"You allude above to the needs of the farmer that brought about the Farmers' Alliance?"
"The farmer needed everything. He needed protection against the merchant in selling to him at usurious rates on credit, or high goods for cach. He needed protection in the sale of his produce. He needed a bank in which his lands would be secu ity for money at moderate interest. In short he needed organization, because although the great producer of the country, and in vast numerical majority, he was the helpless and defenseless prey of all trades and all classes through the lack of or-ganization on his part. Every other class and in-dustry was organized. The farmer saw cotton corners made by speculators, which reduced the price of his cotton when it had to pass out of his hands. He saw syndicates organized to inflate the price of everything that he bought and reduce the price of everything he sold. The railroads organzed against him, the manufacturers organized against him, and the farmer really did not appre clate the fact that he was master of the situation if he was only organized, but was helpless because he had not organized. The farmer produces cotton seed and sells it about to individuals. Immediately the oil mills organize a trust to haudle his product and name its price. He produces sugar, and sells it from hand to mouth. The manufacturers organize a trust to dictate its price, and so in every epartment. There was a pool in every trade and in every quarter organized to dictate terms to the farmer, who, ignorant of his strength, submitted. It has been an amazing spectacle, that a class of men, producing the basis of our untional wealth, say even-tenths of the whole—the banking bonus of of this government, and furnishing nearly through sof the votes of this country was without ganization, without protection, and was the help-less feast of small bands of commercial syndicates that fattened on their gains and kept them poor."

"By organization and co-operation. Those are the two watchwords, When we get banded toge so that ten million farmers will move as one man, the details will settle themselves. The awful magisty of ten million free men banded together with one purpose, north, south, east and west will command attention."

"What are the immediate details you propose?" "Let me take my county, Heard, as an example. We appointed a trade committee to call on the mer-chants of Franklin, and ask a bid from each for the lliance trade. Two merchants made bids which we accepted for the fall and winter trade. These bids were a certain per cent advance on the cost for cash. These merchants agreed to submit their bills to our trade committee and thus guarantee the correctness of their charges. They were thereupon denominated "trade houses" for Heard county, Our members at once flocked to these stores, carrying the eash with them as a rule. One of the corner-stones of our order is the encouragement of cash What do you save the farmers of Heard county

by this course?"

"We save them at least twenty-five per cent on everything they purchase. I think this percentage has been saved in all of the organized counties. I know that the farmers are delighted with the arrangement because it puts money in their pockets on every dollar that they buy, and it takes the farmer out of the hands of the oppressor."

"What effect did this have on the other stores in Frankling."

Franklin?"
"At first they were disposed to be hostile—naturally, because it took their trade away from them. Men who had been customers of a merchant for ten years would quit him instantly to go to the Alliance trade houses. This rule was almost unbroken and the merchants who had not been named criticised us. In January, however, they came in and made a proposition which we accepted, and all the houses of Franklin were named as "trade houses" for the of Franklin were named as "trade houses" for the Farmers' alliance. But they all sell at very much less percentage than they had ever sold before, and agree to mutual co-operation with the alliance by which their bills can be examined by our committee. This course has added fifty per cent to the cash buying farmers, and decreased the credit farmers afty per cent. Many of the alliances have passed resolutions that if they cannot pay cashfor an article they will do without it. They will cet peas, and orn bread, before they will go in debt for ment and

corn bread, before they will go in debt for meat and sugar."

"How many of these "trade houses" have been established in Georgia?"

"They are named in every organized county. In some places we have two or three "trade" houses and in a few instances we have none. For instance the merchants of a place around which the alliance is not very strong may combine and agree to make no bid for the alliance trade. Opposition of this sort we have met by establishing trade houses at some other point in the county. The farmers are determined that they will have at every point in this state and other states a trade house that will recognize them, and that will furnish them goods for cash at a reasonable advance above cost price."

"How do you propose to enlarge this work?"

"How do you propose to enlarge this work?"

"How casablishing exchanges which will sell the farmer's product, as well as furnish him all that he needs. In Texas this has been largely accomplished, President Macune called for a subscription of three dollars each from every member of the alliance in that state. This raised a capital of five hundred thousand dollars cash. With this he proceeded to establish exchanges for the sale of exiton, and other produce of the farm, and agencies by which the farmers could buy at a received.

ceeded to establish exchanges for the sale of cotton, and other produce of the farm, and agencies by which the farmers could buy at a reasionable commission, anything they needed on the farm. In many cases there was no charge above the manufacturers' prices ane freight, and at these exchanges as small an article as soap could be bought by any member of the alliance on these terms. This plan will be adopted in Georria and other states as we progress. These details will be worked out with great deliberation and care. We propose to take no false or hasty step but to be wise in the light of the errors made by former organizations of farmers. We have shown that by actual experience they save money by clubbing together and establishing trade houses. This alone would justify every farmer in the state in joining the alliance. We shall not sucrifice the money to see the same ustify every farmer in the state in joining the ailfustry every larmer in the state in joining the ani-ince. We shall not sacrifice the money he makes by this, in any unwise experiments in other direct'ons but as our plans develop we shall have perfect methods of selling all we make, and buying all we need through our own agencies, or the agencies of those who co-operate with us in sincerity and earn-estness. We do not aim to tear down any legitimate estness. We do not aim to tear usual and to encour-bus:ness or industry, but on the contrary to encourage them. But we do intend to protect the farmer from usurious charge and force those who sell him to take a reasonable profit on his goods."
"The alliance has other ends than financial ones?"

"The alliance has other enus than the succeed of course, for no great movement can succeed more money alone. Here is the formal by preaching money alone. Here is the formal declaration of our purposes adopted by our State alliance at Fort Valley. They express better than can tell you our purposes:

CONSTITUTION AND BY LAWS OF THE

FARMERS STATE ALLIANCE OF GEORGIA. Adopted at Fort Valley, December 20th., 1887. DECLARATION OF PURIOSES.

Profoundly impressed that we, the Farmers' Alliance, united by the strong and faithful ties of financial and home interests, should set forth our declaration of intention; we therefore resolve,

1. To labor for the education of the agricultural classes, in the science of commical government, in a strictly non-partisan spirit.

2. To endorse the motto, "in things essential unity, and in all things, charity."

3. To develop a better state, mentally, morally, socially and financially.

4. To create a better understanding for sustaining civil officers in maintaining law and order.

5. To constantly strive to secure entire barmony and good will among all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves.

6. To suppress personal local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthful rivalry, and all selish ambit in.

7. The brit test jewels which it garners, are the tears of widows and orphans, and its imperative commands are, to visit the homes where lacerated hearts are bleeding, to assuage the sufferings of a brother or a sister, bury the dead, care for the widows and educate the orphans, to exercise charity towards offenders, to construe words and deeds in their most favorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others, and to protect the principles of the alliance unto death. Its laws are reason and equity, its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life, its intentions are "epace on earth and good will toward men."

"We stand by this declaration. We propose noth-

"We stand by this declaration. We propose nothing more than it declares, and we shall be satisfied with nothing less than it aims at. No man of petriotism and intelligence can take exception to this declaration, which is sound and honorable—and the alliance stands on thus as its platform, its constitu-tion, and its gospel."

"How is the work of your organization pushed."

"As president I appoint organizers. There is a state organizer who has general supervision. There are twenty or thrity organizers who work in special territories. Mr. J. H. Turner, of LaGrange, is state organizer. An organizer goes to a rural community. He announces that he represents the Farmers' Alliance, and appoints a meeting at some convenient place. He declares to those present the purposes of the alliance, and if they want to organize he closes the doors, and proceeds with his work, which from this point is secret. He then goes to another part of the county, and when he has organized five or proceed to that county and organize a cou district in the state."

'What success are the organizers meeting with?" "As I have said before, it is simply marvelous. One organizer has organized thirty-two alliances with an average membership of twenty-five at the opening. Each alliance then adds to its own mempership as it pleases until many of them go above one hundred members," "Who can become members?"

"Farmers, mechanics, country school teachers and country doctors and ministers. Every man and country doctors and ministers. Every man must be above sixteen years of age and must be a white man. Ladies are eligible to membership, with all the rights and privileges, without fees or

"From the congress of the United States. Our charter is signed by the president, and is thus indorsed by the national government. I do not know of any other organization that has this back-ing. Under authority of congress the national con-gress has the right to charter state alliances, which in turn can charter county alliances, so that we all operate under the authority of our government. Indeed, our alliance is fashioned after the government of the United States. We have our resident Indeed, our alliance is fashioned after the govern-ment of the United States. We have our president, our congress, and our state alliances, each with its federal relations, and our county alliances, each with its state relations. The humblest officer we commission has the authority of the United States

"You believe, then, in the future of the alliance?" "I believe that it has the greatest future of any public organization ever yet effected. It has a potential effect on the finances of the farmer in protecting him from the ruinous merchant exchanges under which he has been oppressed for twenty years, but it aims above finances. It realizes that good people cannot come together for good pur-poses without benefiting each other, and elevating e moral, and social, and educational tone of the hole community. We propose not only to save whole community. We propose not only money for ourselves in our actual bus to take cognizance of everything in education, or in government that appears in relation to the farmer and his welfare. We propose to make our-selves better while we live, and better able to maintain ourselves, and we prepose to take care of the widows and the orphans of our comrades when they are gone. In short, we have realized that we have been helpless simply because we have been ap-athetic and without organization. We are coming to-gether as comrades, and the closer we come, the more we are convided that our interests are com-mon, and that we can best work out our future by common effort, and by association and co-opera

, What is the official organ of the Alliance "The Southern Mercury, printed at Dalias, Texas."
It is a capital paper, edited by some of the ablest men in the country. It is owned and published by the National Farmers' Alliance, and already has an immense circulation. Besides the Mercury, there are several other excellent papers published in the interest of the Alliance, some of them being made official organs by the order in the states in when they are printed. The official organ of the order in our state is the Farmers Alliance, printed at Mariana, Fla; but our order is growing so rapidly if Georgia that we think it will be necessary to have an official organ for the Georgia Alliance very scon."
President Jackson returned to his home in Frankan official organ for the Georgia Alliance very soon."
President Jackson returned to his home in Franklin last night, where important matters connected
with the Alliance await his attention.

Mr. Henry Huckins Does Not Waste Words

from the Kansas City Times, Henry Huckins and wife, of Nebraska city, Henry Huckins and wife, of Nebraska city, have lived together for several years without speaking a cross word, or, in fact, any word at all for they did not speak as they passed by. But the other day Mrz. Huckins discovered her spouse 1 aying delicated attentions to a pretty music teacher and felt called upon to break her long silence and make some comments on the subject. She did so, but her husband replied never a word. He simply choked her until she was black in the face.

WORKING FOR SEWERS

The Sewer Committee Digesting the Health Report,

And Corresponding With Sanitary Engineers—What the Board of Health Has to Say Regarding the Matter.

Messrs. Boynton, Nelson and Hass, mem bers of the general council, comprising the sewer committee, are giving Atlanta's sewer system a careful, thorough and complete study, with a view to improving it. Just now the committee is digesting the last annual report of the board of health, and corresponding with able and skilled sanitary engineers.

The committee is determined to give the city a better system of sewers, if the general council can be induced to supply the means. That body has, in accordance with Mr. Haas's resolution, appropriated \$2,600° to be expended in an examination of the present system, and a survey, and Mr. Boynton, chairman of the committee, is now corresponding with analyze graphers.

man of the committee, is now corresponding with sanitary engineers. The board of health is not at all proud of the present system, and in its report, which the committee is now digesting, appears the following language:

It is understood that a committee of citizens has been appointed to make some sort of a report on this subject. If any practical result has yet followed this movement it has escaped the vigilant attention of this board. At any rate, whether the solution of this vexed question is committed to a promiscous committee of citizens, to civil engineers or to sanitary experts, nothing, absolutely nothing, is of graver or of more far reaching importance to this city. In it are involved the issue of life and death, and all that men hold dear. About it cluster considerations of health, of property and well-being of the enture community. It is a question that comes home to every single individual, and upon its correct solution may hang the fate of Atlanta.

It is an establishad fact that one of the prime es-

that comes nome to every single individual, and upon its correct solution may hang the fate of Atlanta.

It is an establishad fact that one of the prime essentials of sewer construction is securing a complete and rapid transit for sewage and the avoidance of any cause that will retard or prevent the exress of all excretory, decomposing and offensive matter. Is the essential regarded in the patchwork sewer building done by the city? The olfactories as well as of servation negative the suggestion.

The board of health in its report discusses the sewer system until the members are thoroughly worked up, and then, when the feeling has reached its highest point, they say:

The old Loyd street sewer, from the union passenger depot to East Fair street, has been condemned over and over again as a nusance and a disgrace, yet, marvelous to relate, this pestiferous old subterranean cess-pool has this v-ry year been extended about three blocks, and all of the defects in this primitive rock structure have been followed and repeated in the new sections with a fidelity to the disgraceful characteristics of the model that would strike any intelligent sanitary engineer dumb with amazement and disgust. True, we are told that this extension is not intended to convey sewage at present, but to serve merely as a storm water overflow. Neither was its remarkable prototype originally designed to carry sewage, yet it stands today, perhaps, the first among the trunk sewers of the city in the amount of sewage which passes daily through it.

signed to carry sewage, yet it stands loday, perhaps, the first among the trunk sewers of the eity in the amount of sewage which passes daily through it. It is needless, in the chaotic state of our sewerage, to refer to minor points connected therewith. The matters of manboles, traps, ventulation, etc., are important, but are only secondary to the fundamental questions which are now awaiting solution. This board must, however, condemn and protest against flat-bottomed rock sewers and against the practice of placing the openings in the sewers intended to receive surface water from the street cutters, at the street crossings. Pedestrians are thus forced to step directly over these openings, and to inhale and to be otherwise exposed to all of the foul exha arious that escape from them. A cruder and more bungling arrangement could scarcely be

Since the reports have been issued a day or two ago the paragraphs relating to the sewerage have attracted considerable attention and have caused quite an amount of talk, especially among physicians. On yesterday a number of gentlemen, who have given hygienic laws a careful study, were discussing the report. Said one:
"I hope the council will give the matter a

careful consideration and see its way clear in this matter. That Loyd street sewer goes through my section. I am constantly apprehen-sive. Mr. Haas's resolution was eminently proper, and his reference to that particular sewer correct." "We must have good sewers," remarked another gentleman. "They are as essential as

another gentleman. good sidewalks." good sidewalks."
"Or as good streets," said a third.
"Well, we'll have them," remarked Mr.
Haas, "if we can secure the money. I asked
for seventy or eighty thousand dollars and
fought hard for it, but could not secure that
much. However, I am in hopes the council
will do better in May when the final annual
apportionments are made."

apportionments are made."
"Has the committee done anything yet?"
Mr, Haas was asked.

Mr. Haas was asked.
"Yes, we have opened correspondence with
several sanitary engineers and are in constantconsultation with the board of health."
Mr. Hugh Angier, at one time city engineer
has given Atlanta's sewers a careful study, and
is in all probability conserved. has given Atlanta's sewers a careful study, and is in all probability as accurately posted upon the subject as any one. He is acquainted with the topography of the country, having passed nearly all his life in Atlanta. During a long residence in Europe he examined the sewerage system of over thirty cities noted for their perfect sewerage, and has seen a great variety of sewerage. Yesterday he was asked:

"Have you seen the annual report of the board of health?"

"Yes." he answered. "why"

"Yes," he answered, "why"
"You observed what was said about the sewage system?"

erage system?"
"Yes, of course, and I agree perfectly with
the board. That body has made a careful survey of the field and is thoroughly posted."
"It wades into the Loyd street sewer espec-"And justly so. The old Roman type of sewer was abandoned more than fifty years ago by sanitary engineers, and why?"
"Why?"

hat invert, and especially roughed jagged pavement such as the Loyd street sewer has. That sewer does not carry the actual sewerage matter from the houses, and yet it has been shown by analysis that the washings from the streets is quite as foul as the sewerage from houses. The sewer you see should have been built self-cleansing."

"A sewer with a rough flat invert cannot be self-cleansing. A smooth circular invert would have been self-cleansing as the hydraulic depth would have been much greater. You see, it would make the wetted area less and consequently the velocity greater, which is to be desired during a minimum flow."

"How far out does the sewer extend?"
"Beyond Alice street. Up to Alice sweet the sewer does not drain a district of two hundred acres, therefore, a sewer with a capacity of one million cubic feet per hour, would have been more ample for the heaviest rainfall even with the district very densely populated."

"Then, the sewer is too large?"
"At Alice street it will discharge two million cubic feet per hour while half that would be a greatest abundance, thereby throwing away money."
"See" contined Mr. Argier, picking up pen-'A sewer with a rough flat invert cannot be

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A FEW CORRECTIONS

Of Typographical Errors in an Important Opinion Rendered by Judge Newman. In the opinion rendered by Judge Newma in the case of Sherwood vs. Moore, and published in yesterday's Constitution, some typographical errors occurred which altered somewhat the sense of the case of Sherwood vs. interest from this date at the rate of 8 per cent per

interest from this date at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, psyable as per five interest rates hereto attached," should read, as per five interest notes hereto attached," and in the sentence. "The interest rates hereto alluded to, etc.," should read, the interest notes hereto alluded to, etc.

Also, in the sentence, "All Judgments in this state bear also lawful interest upon principal amount recorded," should be principal amount recorded," should be principal amount recovered, and in the sen'ence, "The presumption of the law was that this rate would be paid at maturity," should be paid at maturity," should be paid at maturity.

AMUSEMENTS.

FROM SIRE TO SON!

LOVE AND LAW. Prices-25c., 50c. and \$1. Reserved seats at Miller's

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A LL INTELLIGENT, EARNEST SEEKERS after truth are cordially invited to hear the dis-Great Doctrines of Christianity

SABBATH, 26TH INSTANT,

norning and evening, usual bours for worship. Also donday and Tuesday evenings. Subjects: "Death it the World, Second Coming the Lord, "The Divine rinity Made Clear" and "Beyond the Grave." cats free. All welcome.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES

SOUTHERN MEDICAL COLLEGE

DEGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE,

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 29th, at Eight o'clock,

A cordial invitation to witness the clessing exer-ises of the Medical and dental department of this satitution is extended to the public. These occa-ions have always been full of interest. Exercises fill consist of conferring diplomar, addressess and elivery of prizes. The ladies are especially in-ited to be present.

to be present.
WILLIAM PERRIN NICHOLSON, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty

would not rate what I

tion.

"The Southern Mercury, printed at Dallas, Texas.
It is a capital paper, edited by some of the ablest men in the country. It is owned and published by the National Farmers' Alliance, and already has an immense circulation. Besides the Mercury, there are several other excellent papers published in the interest of the Alliance, some of them being made official organs by the order in the states in which they are printed. The official organ of the order in our state is the Farmers Alliance, printed at Mariana, Fla.; but our order is growing so rapidly in Georgia that we think it will be necessary to have an official organ for the Georgia Alliance very soon."

President Jackson returned to his home in Franklin last night, where important matters connected with the Alliance await his attention. Henry Huckins and wife, of Nebraska city, have lived together for several years without speaking a cross word, or, in fact, any word at all for they did not speak as they passed by. But the other day Mrs. Huckins discovered her spouse paying delicate attentions to a pretty music teacher and felt called upon to break her long silence and make some comments on the subject. She did so, but her humband replied never a word. He simply choked her until she was black in the face.

corn bread, before they will so in debt for mest and sugar."

"How many of these "trade houses" have been established in Georgia?"

"They are named in every organized county. In some places we have two or three "trade" houses and in a few instances we have hone. For instance the merchants of a place around which the alliance is not very strong may combine and agree to make no bid for the alliance trade. Opposition of this sort we have met by establishing trade houses at some other point in the county. The farmers are determined that they will have at every point in this state and other states a trade house that will recognize them, and that will furnish them goods for cash at a reasonable advance above cost price."

"How do you propose to enlarge this word?"

"How do you propose to take no enlarge this word?"

"How do you propose to enlarge this word?"

"How do you propose to enlarge this word?"

"How establishing exchanges for the sale of corn, and other produce of the farm, and agencies by which the farmers could buy at a reasionable commission, anything they needed on the farm, in many cases there was no charge above the manufacturers' prices ane freight, and at these exchanges as small an article as and could be bought by any member of the alliance on these terms. This plan will be worked out with great deliberation and care. We propose to take no false or hasty step but to be wise in the light of the e

CONSTITUTION AND BY LAWS

FARMERS STATE ALLIANCE OF GEORGIA. Adopted at Fort Valley, December 20th., 1887, DECLARATION OF PURFOSES,

Profoundly impressed that we, the Farmers' Alliance, united by the strong and faithful tire of innancial and home interests, should set forth our declaration of intention; we therefore receive,

1. To labor for the education of the agricultural classes, in the science of commical government, in a strictly non-partisan spirit,

2. To endorse the motto, "In things essential unity, and in all things, charity."

3. To develop a better state, mentally, morally, socially and financially,

4. To create a better understanding for sustaining civil officers in maintaining law and order.

5. To constantly strive to secure entire harmony and good will among all mankind, and brotherly love among ourselves.

6. To suppress personal, local, sectional and

love among ourselves.

6. To suppress personal local, sectional and national prejudices, all unhealthful rivalry, and all

national prejudices, all unbealthful rivalry, and all seifish ambity n.

7. The brist set jewels which it garners, are the tears of widows and orphans, and its imperative commands are, to visit the homes where Jacerated hearts are bieeding, to assuage the sufferings of a brother or a sister, bury the dead, care for the widows and educate the orphans, to exercise charity towards offenders, to construe words and deeds in their most favorable light, granting honesty of purpose and good intentions to others, and to protect the principles of the alliance unto death. Its laws are reason and equity, its cardinal doctrines inspire purity of thought and life, its intentions are "epace on earth and good will toward men."

ing more than it declares, and we shall be satisfied with nothing less than it aims at. No man of petriotism and intelligence can take exception to this declaration, which is sound and honorable—and the alliance stands on this as its platform, its constitution and the comme!

"How is the work of your organization pushed?"

"How is the work of your organization pushed?"

"As president I appoint organizers. There is a state organizer who has general supervision. There are twenty or thirty organizers who work in special territories. Mr. J. H. Turner, of LaGrange, is state territories. Mr. J. H. Turner, of LaGrange, is state organizer. An organizer goes to a rural community. He announces that he represents the Farmers' Allance, and appoints a meeting at some convenient place. He declares to those present the purposes of the alliance, and if they want to organize he closes the doors, and proceeds with his work, which from this point is secret. He then goes to another part of the county, and when he has organized five or more sub alliances in that county, he reports to the president who then orders the state organizer to proceed to that county and organize a county alliance. We now have organizers at work in every district in the state." listrict in the state."

several sanitary engineers and are in constant consultation with the board of health." Mr. Hugh Angier, at one time city engineer has given Atlanta's sewers a careful study, and has given Atlanta's sewers a careful study, and is in all probability as accurately posted upon the subject as any one. He is acquainted with the topography of the country, having passed nearly all his life in Atlanta. During a long residence in Europe he examined the sewerage system of over thirty cities noted for their perfect sewerage, and has seen a great variety of sewerage. Yesterday he was asked:

"Have you seen the annual report of the board of health?"

"Yes," he answered, "why"

"You observed what was said about the sewerage system?" "What success are the organizers meeting with?"

"As I have said before, it is simply marvelous. One organizer has organized thirty-two alliances with an average membership of twenty-five at the opening. Each alliance then adds to its own membership as it pleases until many of them go above one hundred members."

"Who can become numbers"

"Who can become members?"
"Farmers, mechanics, country school teachers and country doctors and ministers. Every man must be above sixteen years of age and must be a white man. Ladies are eligible to membership, with all the rights and privileges, without fees or

"From whence are you chartered?"
"From the congress of the United States. Our charter is signed by the president, and is thus indersed by the national government. I do not know of any other organization that has this backing. Under authority of congress the national congress has the right to charter state alliances, which gress has the right to charter state alliances, which in turn can charter county alliances, so that we all operate under the authority of our government. Indeed, our alliance is fashioned after the government of the United States. We have our president, our congress, and our state alliances, each with its federal relations, and our county alliances, each with its state relations. The humblest officer we commission has the authority of the United States back of him."

"It wades into the Loyd street sewer especially?"

"And justly so. The old Roman type of sewer was abandoned more than fifty years ago by sanitary engineers, and why?"

"Why?"

"Because no sewer should be built with a flat invert, and especially roughed jagged pavement such as the Loyd street sewer bas. That sewer does not carry the actual sewerage matter from the houses, and yet it has been shown by analysis that the washings from the streets is quite as foul as the sewerage from houses. The sewer you see should have been built self-cleansing."

"How?" commission has the authority of the United States back of him."

"You believe, then, in the future of the alliance?",

"I believe that it has the greatest future of any public organization ever yet effected. It has a potential effect on the finances of the farmer in protecting him from the ruinous merchant exchanges under which he has been oppressed for twenty years, but it aims above finances. It realizes that good people cannot come together for good purposes without benefiting each other, and elevating the moral, and social, and educational tone of the whole community. We propose not only to save money for ourselves in our actual business, but to take cognizance of everything in education, or in government that appears in relation to the farmer and his welfare. We propose to make ourselves better while we live, and better able to maintain ourselves, and we propose to take care of the widows and the orphans of our courades when they are gone. In short, we have realized that we have been helpless simply because we have been apathetic and without organization. We are coming together as comrades, and the closer we come, the more we are convided that our interests are common, and that we can best work out our future by common effort, and by association and co-operation.

"What is the official organ of the Alliance?" "How?"

"A sewer with a rough flat invert cannot be self-cleansing. A smooth circular invert would have been self-cleansing as the hydraulic depth would have been much greater. You see, it would make the wetted area less and consequently the velocity greater, which is to be desired during a minimum flow."

"How far out does the sewer extend?"

"Beyond Alice street. Up to Alice street the sewer does not drain a district of two hundred acres, therefore, a sewer with a capacity of one million cubic feet per hour, would have been more ample for the heaviest rainfall even with the district very densely populated."

"Then, the sewer is too large?"

"At Alice street it will discharge two million cubic feet per hour while half that would be a greatest abundance, thereby throwing away money."

"See" contined Mr. Awsier picking up pare.

money."

"See," contined Mr. Angier, picking up pencil and paper and figuring, "on every 1,000 feet of this sewer \$4,000 more than would have been required has been expended, thus making the excess \$30,000 by the time it has been completed."

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"How can the defect be remedied?"

"Only gby securing an engineer to run the levels over the city and prepare a careful map from which the sizes of all sewers to be built in the future can be accurately calculated. Without such a survey and such a map the engineer doing the work will be compelled to guess a great deal. It is better, however, to make a sewer too large than too small, but at any rate the rough flat invert sewer should be abandoned."

Of Typographical Errors in an Importan Of Typographical Errors in an important Opinion Rendered by Judge Newman.

In the opinion rendered by Judge Newman in the case of Sherwood vs. Moore, and published in yesterday's Constitution, some typographical errors occurred which altered somewhat the sense of the opinion. The word rates in sentence, "with interest from this date at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, payable as per five interest rates hereto attached," should read, as per five interest notes hereto attached," and in the sentence, "The interest tached," should read, as per five interest notes hereto attached," and in the sentence. "The interest
rates hereto alluded to, etc.," should read, the interest notes hereto alluded to, etc.
Also, in the sentence, "All judgments in this state
bear also lawful interest upon principal amount
recorded," should be principal amount recovered.
And in the sen'ence, "The presumption of the law
was that this rate would be paid at maturity,"
should be, the presumption of the law was that this
note would be paid at maturity.

WALKS AND TALKS.

WORKING FOR SEWERS

the Health Report,

gineers-What the Board of Health

Has to Say Regarding the Matter.

It is an established fact that one of the prime es-

disgraceful characteristics of the model that would strike any intelligent samitary engineer dumb with amazement and disgust. True, we are told that this extension is not intended to convey sewage at present, but to serve merely as a storm water overflow. Neither was its remarkable prototype originally designed to carry sewage, yet it stands today, perhaps, the first among the trunk sewers of the city in the amount of sewage which passes daily through it. It is needless, in the chaotic state of our sewerage, to refer to minor points connected therewith. The matters of manboles traps, ventilation, etc., are important, but are only secondary to the fundamental questions which are now awaiting solution. This board must, however, condemn and protest

"Yes, we have opened correspondence with

erage system?"
"Yes, of course, and I agree perfectly with
the board. That body has made a careful survey of the field and is thoroughly posted."
"It wades into the Loyd street sewer espec-

Said a gentleman last night: "Colonel E. B. C. Cash, whose death is announced in a special dispatch frem Columbia, S. C., was, in many respects, a remarkable man. He was regarded as a typical southern duelist, yet he tought only one duel. Then, he killed his adversary, Colonel William Shannon, a pure man, an able lawyer and a popular citizen. This fatal encounter took place early in July, 1880. It proved a blessing to the state, for it crystalized public opinion against the duello and resulted in the passing of stringent anti-dueling laws. This now historical duel was the last ever fought in South Carolina, and it marked the abolition of the 'code of honor' in the palmetto state."

"Colonel Cash was a man of striking entreas." The Sewer Committee Digesting And Corresponding With Sanitary En-Messrs. Boynton, Nelson and Hass, members of the general council, comprising the sewer committee, are giving Atlanta's sewer system a careful, thorough and complete study, with a view to improving it. Just now the committee is digesting the last annual report of the board of health, and corresponding with able and skilled sanitary engineers.

The committee is determined to give the

"Colonel Cash was a man of striking appearance. Six feet tall, erect, well proportioned, his physique was one of which any man might well feel proud. His face was swarthy, his whiskers shaggy, his eye-lashes long and his eyes large and piercing. His cheek bones were like those of an Indian. He was born rich. Before the war he owned more than one hundred slaves. He was a kind master, and was always just. His nature was rugged, but his benevolence knew no bot n is. No applicant for help was ever turned away by him. He was not a religionist. He was so skeptical that he had no patience with creeds or preachers, yet occasionally he accompanied his wife to church. He had an invincible penchant for manly sports, and was a veritable Nimod. His hounds were the finest in the state. He maintained an old family manor in princely style, and many of The committee is determined to give the city a better system of sewers, if the general council can be induced to supply the means. That body has, in accordance with Mr. Haas's resolution, appropriated \$2,600° to be (x-pended in an examination of the present system, and a survey, and Mr. Boynton, chairman of the committee is now corresponding. an old family manor in princely style, and many of the most distinguished citizens of the state passed weeks and months as his guests.

tem, and a survey, and Mr. Boynton, chairman of the committee, is now corresponding with sanitary engineers. The board of health is not at all proud of the present system, and in its report, which the committee is now digesting, appears the following language:

It is understood that a committee of citizens has been appointed to make some sort of a report on this subject. If any practical result has yet followed this movement it has escaped the vigilant attention of this board. At any rate, whether the solution of this vexed question is committed to a promiscuous committee of citizens, to civil engineers or to sanitary experts, nothing, absolutely nothing, is of graver or of more far reaching importance to this city. In it are involved the issue of life and death, and all that men hold dear. About it cluster considerations of health, of property, the integrity of the family circle, the prosperity and well-being of the enture community. It is a question that comes home to every single individual, and upon its correct solution may hang the fate of Atlanta.

It is an established fact that one of the prime esentials of sewer construction is securing a complete "During the war Colonel Cash did brave service for the confederacy, and was promoted to colonel. When the war was over he returned to his country estate and cultivated it faithfully for several years. About this time his nature seemed to underyears. About this time his nature seemed to undergo a change. He became quarrelsome and pugnacious, and was engaged in several disreputable fights. He had some difficulty in settling up his wife's estate soon after she died. In the court at Camden, his lawyer, Captain W. L. DePass, was representing him, and Colonel William Shannon was the attorney on the other side. The latter, in his pleading, used an allegation which Colonel. It is an established fact that one of the prime essentials of sewer construction is securing a complete
and rapid transit for sewage and the avoidance of
any cause that will retard or prevent the egress of
all exerctery, decomposing and offensive matter.
Is the essential regarded in the patchwork sewer
building done by the city? The olfactories as well
as of servation negative the suggestion.

The board of health in its report discusses the
sewer system until the members are thoroughly worked up, and then, when the feeling has
reached its highest point, they say:
The old Loyd street sewer, from the union passenger depot to East Fair street, has been condemned
over and over again as a nusance and a disgrace,
yet, marvelous to relate, this pestiferous old subterranean cess-pool has this yery year been extended
about three blocks, and all of the defects in this
primitive rock structure have been followed and
repeated in the new sections with a fidelity to the
disgraceful characteristics of the model that would
strike any intelligent sanitary engineer dumb with
secondary and disgrace. his pleading, urged an allegation which Colonel Cash construed as an insult to his wife. Colonel Shannon disclaimed any intention to insult Mrs. Cash, and made an apology.

"Cash was not satisfied; he insisted that the "Cash was not satisfied; he insisted that the plea made by Shannon should be withdrawn. The court adjourned, and a correspondence between De-Pass and Cash ensued. Cash was vituperative, and swore that nothing would satisfy him but the blood of the lawyer whom he fancied had assailed the reputation of his wife. He goaded Shannon so cruelly and relentlessly that the latter, as the last resort, challenged the former to fight a duel. The challenge was gleerfully accepted. Cash said to his second, just before starting for the field; "I am sure of killing the d—n scoundred the first shot." to his second, just before starting for the neid; "I am sure of killing the d—n scoundrel the first shot." He was a skillful marksman; his antagonist was near-sighted, and had not shot a pistol in twenty years. When they faced each other both men were calm. The face of Cash denoted bull-dog courage calm. The face of Cash denoted bull-dog courage and savage cruelty; the visage of Shannon evinced sadness. Cash shot his opponent dead. I was near the fatal spot, and, before the weapons were cold, I had the opportunity to handle them. Three years later I saw them again. They are now the property, I think, of Colonel E. W. Moise, of Sumter, S. C."

Hon. T. G. Smith, president of the board of public affairs of Cincinnati; Mr. H. J. Stanley, chief engineer of the same city, and Mr. Marre, chief clerk to neer of the same city, and Mr. Marpe, chief clerk to Mr. Stanley, have been in the city for several days While here they have been shown the city and the granite quarries by Major Eberhardt, of the Southern Granite company.

mental questions which are now awaiting solution.

This board must, however, condemn and protest against flat bottomed rock sewers and against the practice of placing the openings in the sewers intended to receive surface water from the street gutters, at the street crossings. Pedestrians are thus forced to step directly over these openings, and to inhale and to be otherwise exposed to all of the foul exta ations that escape from them. A cruder and more bungling arrangement could scarcely be devised. Charles M. Dobson, A. R. S. M., M. E., of the firm of Dobson & Shaw, Toronto, Canada. left the city yesterday after an inspecting tour through Whitfield county. Mr. Dobson is a prominent engi-neer and mining expert, and while here spent a good deal of his time with his old friend Pro. J. D. Caldon.

devised.

Since the reports have been issued a day or two ago the paragraphs relating to the sewerage have attracted considerable attention and have caused quite an amount of talk, especially among physicians. On yesterday a number of gentlemen, who have given hygienic laws a careful study, were discussing the report. Said one: genteinen, who may given hygiente haws a careful study, were discussing the report. Said one:

"I hope the council will give the matter a careful consideration and see its way clear in this matter. That Loyd street sewer goes through my section. I am constantly apprehensive. Mr. Haas's resolution was eminently proper, and his reference to that particular sewer correct."

"We must have good sewers," remarked another gentleman. "They are as essential as good sidewalks."

"Or as good streets," said a third.

"Well, we'll have them," remarked Mr. Haas, "if we can secure the money. I asked for seventy or eighty thousand dollars and fought hard for it, but could not secure that much. However, I am in hopes the council will do better in May when the final annual apportionments are made."

"Has the committee done anything yet?" Mr. Haas was asked.

"Yes, we have opened correspondence with everal sanitary engineers and are in constant. Mr. E. P. Smith, manager of the Macon office of the New York and Southern Telegraph company, was in the city yesterday. Mr. Smith will soon leave for Memphis, where he will represent Hubbard, Price & Co.

NEARLY BURNED TO DEATH. Old Negro Woman's Bed Catches Fire From a Warm Brick.

Annie Adams, an old negro woman living on Pig Tail alley, in the middle of the first ward, came very near a horrible death last

night.
The old woman has been sick in bed for sev The old woman has been sick in bed for several months and completely unable to help herself. Soon after dark some one living near her brought a hot brick which was placed at the old womans feet under the bedding. Soon after the visitor left the old woman discovered that the bedding had caught fire from the brick. She began to scream, but no one was near enough to hear, and the fire grew bigger and hotter. Finally the blaze shining through the window attracted the attention of some one, who ran into tion of some one, who ran into the house. The room was filled with smoke, and the old woman was almost suffocated. She was picked up and carried to a neighbor's house, where it was ascertained that her clothing had been nearly entirely burned away, and that her limbs and body had been painfully scorched. A physician was called in, who examined the burns, and after giving something to relieve the pain, stated that the woman's condition was by no means safe. The building was not damaged much, and the fire was extinguished w hout calling out the depart. The room was filled with smoke, guished w hout calling out the depart

A BURGLAR AND A POKER Give Mr. James Lynch an Evening's Fun and

Hard Work.

Mr. James Lynch, who has made the New Era saloon, corner Broad and Alabama street, so popular had an exciting and thrilling experience with a desperate burglar last night.

About half past 11 o'clock Mr. Lynch was sitting in his library reading when he heard a noise at one of his blinds. He turned his head and could plainly see the bottom of the blind moving and realized at once that a burglar was trying to get in. Mr. Lynch had a pistol in the house, one which he knows is good because he has heard the balls from it whistle, but he forgot all about the pistol, and grabbing a heavy iron poker stole stealthily towards the front door. The door he opened quietly and slipt out just as a burly negro, seeing that he was discovered, started towards the gate. Mr. Lynch sprang after the burglar and brought the iron poker over his head with both hands. The lick dropped the negro to his feet but before Mr. Lynch could gather him he was up and away. him he was up and away.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER In Relation to the Offering of Rewards for

In Relation to the Offering of Rewards for Criminals.

THE CONSTITUTION has been requested to republish the following executive order for the information of those concerned:

To assist the executive in the exercise of the discretion vested in him by law to offer rewards for the capture of fugitives from justice, it is

Ordered, That from and after this date, no reward will be offered, under the 58th section of the code, for any fugitive charged with fellony, unless a petition from the county indge, county commissioners or ordinary of the county from which he has field, asking the proclamation of such reward, is filed in this office, accompanied by the affidavit of the sheriff of the county, or his lawful deputy, stating that a process, charging such fugitive with a felony, has been placed in als hands, and that he has made prompte effort to execute such process, and, after diligent search, has not been able to find such fugitive in the county.

J. B. Gondon, Governor.

J. T. Nisser, Sec. Ex. Dept.

The Other Side.

The Other Side.

Entrons Constitution.—In his card relating to the new transfer stables on Hunter street, Secretary Hass endeavors to show that the location of the stables has not injured property near by. I desire to say that Mr. Colvin, who is one of the principal men in the transfer company, acknowledges that putting the stables there will hurt the property, and that he, himself, would not live near the stables. He further stated that it he were the company he would either erect stables on the property in question, or would place there the poorest sori of cottages, and would rent them to none but the lowest class of negroes.

Fobruary 27, 1888.

A CUT RATE.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgic Road Comes to the W. & A. Beduction. Commencing on the 1st of March—next Friday—the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia road will sell daily tickets from Atlanta to Rome at \$1.90, to Dalton at \$2.25, and to chattanooga at \$3. This meets the rate of the Western and Atlantic raticoad at Dalton and Chattanooga, which as announced in The Constitutions come time ago, will go into effect on the 1st of March. SOCIAL GOSSIP.

The Purim Eall at Concordia Hall.

The Martha Washington Party-An Enter taining Lecture—Preparations for Easter—Other Society Gossip.

One of the most brilliant and enjoyable affairs of the season was the Furim Domino ball at Concordia hall last night. The Purim, commemorating as it does a biblical story of Hebrew deliverance and rejoicing, was never celebrated more beautifully than it was last night.

Among others there were present Misses Emma Cohen, Hannah Cohen, Rosa Menko, Fannie Menko, Bertina Lieberman, Fannie Rosenbaum, Lillie Meyer, Ciemmie Rosenbaum, Clara Rosenfeld, Nora Jacobs, Aona Teitlebaum, T.Bernheim, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Hirsh, Mr. and Mrs. Ike Hass, Mr. and Mrs. Ike Hass, Mr. and Mrs. Ike Hass, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Menko, Mr. and Mrs. Ike Lieberman, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Menko, Mr. and Mrs. Ike Lieberman, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Menko, Mr. and Mrs. Raif Rosenbaum, Carl Metzger, J. J. Foot, D. Kempler, M. L. Simmons, Ike Hirsch, Maurice Hirsch, Sig Rosenfeld, Sol Guthman, Henry Schoenthal of Marietta, william Ollendorf of New York, Leon Levy of Cincinnati, Lig Liebman of Denville, Willie Menko, Alex Long, D. C. Loeb, Randolph Liebman of Texas.

Music was furnished by Cohen's orchestra. Dancing began at 10, and 12 elegant refreshments were served. The eventing was one of rare and

Dancing began at 10, and 12 elegant refreshments were served. The evening was one of rare and genuine pleasure, and will long be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to be present.

Mrs. Albert Force, who has charge of the Martha Washington ten party, says that it is assuming tremendous proportions. The east will contain upward of fifty gentlemen and ladies. Many of the costumes are beautiful and costly. One young lady will wear a robe which was worn by her great-grandmother a hundred years ago. One of the geutle-men will be array: d in a costume which has come down from a former generation. Martha Washing-ton will be personated by Mrs. Walter Gregory, one of the most stately and elegant ladies in Allanta. Mr. Frank O'Bryan has sent all the way to New Mr. Frank O'Bryan has sent all the way to New York to procure a suit of clothes exactly like those which the "father of our country" wore when he was young and handsome. Several of the most prominent members of the Atlanta bar will act suitable parts. Judge Van Epps, Judge Nisbet and Judge Clarke will personate distinguised citizens of a century ago. The entertainment will be the most elaborate of its kind ever given in Atlanta. Mrs. Force says she is confident the hall will not be large enough to hold confident the hall will not be large enough to hold the crowd. If it proves as big a success as she anticipates, it will probably be repeated after Lent in the opera house. It takes place in Concordia haltonight week.

Dr. J. G. Armstrong delighted a large and cultured body of people last night at the Smillie seminary, No. 12 Church street. The subject of his lecture was George Eliot, and he directed his renarks especially to the young ladies of the institute marks especially to the young ladies of the institute. It was, however, edifying to all who were present. A small admission fee was charged. The proceeds will be used to assist in the education of a worthy young minister. Dr. Armstrong never appeared to better advantage, and all who heard his lecture pronounce it one of his best efforts. It was a profound analysis of this greatest of all woman writers, and he laid bare her faults and emphasized her virtues. No more elegant or scholarly lecture has been delivered in Atlanta recently.

Already have the choirs of the various churches begun preparing their Easter music Professor Erwin Schneider, organist and choirmas ter of the church of the Immaculate Conception contemplates giving the most elaborate programme of any church in the city. He will add six or eight trained voices to his choir, and will bring into requisition a full orchestra. Several celebrated masses will be rendered. Professor Snow, of the First Bap-tist, and Prosessor Summer Salter, of the First Meth-odist, will give a specially prepared service of music Easter Sunday.

The Ylo club will hold an interesting meeting tonight at the residence of Dr. Bell, No. 21 Alexander street. A varied and attractive pro-gramme has been arranged, and a delightful even-ing will be passed by all who are so fortunate as to

The many friends of Mr. Russell E. Glenn. The many friends of Mr. Russell E. Grienn-of Atlanta, will rejoice with him in his good for-tune. He went to Rome Washington's birthday on a pleasant mission. He will return to Atlanta with a charming helpmeet, one of the belles of Rome— Miss Mattie J. Hodges. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. T. Richardson, in the presence of a party of the relatives and friends of presence of a party of the relatives and friends of the contracting parties, at the residence of Mr. J. R. Glenn, No. 172 Lewis street.

The laddes of the Fourth Presbyterian church

ing, at the residence of Mr. W. S. Wall, corner of Yonge and Decatur streets. An excellent pro-gramme has been prepared, and the entertainment will be highly interesting. There will be music recitations, and also "the straw donkey prize," something very funny. There will be an abundance of the choicest refreshments. All are invited and a good time is guaranteed everybody who at tends the entertainment. The proceeds will be used for a charitable purpose.

Invitations are out announcing the marriage of Miss Fannie Collier to Dr. Floyd McRae, at the First Methodist church, Thursday afternoon at four o'clock. Miss Caro Heidt, of Georgetown, Texas, is visiting Miss Collier, on Nelson street.

About People.

Miss Alice Carpenter, of Tallapoosa, has returned Miss Leils Boaz, of Washington, is visiting friends in Atlanta.

Miss Ida Nevin, of Rome, a very attractive young lady, is visiting friends in Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Pardee have returned to Tallapoosa after a pleasant visit to Atlanta.

Miss Nettie Edmondson, who has been visiting friends in Atlanta, has returned to her home in North Georgia.

Miss Jennie L. Baxter, of South Caarolina, has returned home after spending a few weeks with friends in West End.

Miss Maria Myers and Miss Etta Smith, two Sa-

Miss Maria Myers and Miss Etta Smith, two Savannah belles, are visiting Mrs. Frank Myers, near the corner of South Pryor Street and Georgia

the corner of South Pryor street and Georgia avenue.

Mr. Wilmot D. Wing, a prominent young lawyer of Wilmington, Delaware, has been in the city several days. He will leave Atlanta this morning for New Orleans.

Miss Katie Thomas, one of the most beautiful young ladies or Atlanta, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fairbank, in Dallas, Texas. She will return home in a few weeks.

The protty and fascinating Miss Etta Myers, who has been visiting friends in Griffin for the past month, has returned to her home in Atlanta, and her many friends are glad of it. POLICE POINTS.

Small Items of Criminal News Picked Up About Police Headquarters. Small Items of Criminal News Picked Up
About Police Headquarters.

There was plenty of life at the city prison
last night, and this morning every cell is full.
Soon after dark a quartette of officers made a
raid on a shoe shop, near Ivy street, and caught
Charles Huff. Lew Huff, George Pullem, Sol
Allen, John Heil, Isaac May, Bob Bronner,
Hugh Mitchell, Dan Thomas and Bob Howell
playing cards. The gang was arrested and
locked up.

Three prisoners were transferred to the
county jail from the city prison yesterday.
They were Jim Styles and Robert Bradford,
for gaming, and H. R. Duckworth for assault
and battery.

Will Agnew was fined thirty dollars in police court for disorderly conduct.

Ed Thomas, who is thought to be a car
breaker, was run in last night by Detectives
Bedford and Burbanan.

Luella Carr, a caspect, was given a cell last
night by Detective Cason.

Zellers Varner, charged with larceny, slept
in the city prison last night.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. R. A. JOHNSON, of West End, is on a visit to her parents, Ex-Governor Ligon and wife, Montgomery, Als.

"M. M. C."—Letters received, things changed great deal. Wait longer and I will arrange all Can't write you. Write me as often as you can. Safely do to, and all news. Cheer up.

JAMES P. FIELD, artist, removed to Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.'s building.

STAMPS of all denominations for sale at CONSTITUTION business office. Open until 9 n. m.

Colgate's Sachet Rowders.

Helictrope, Jockey Club and Casimere Bonquet retain their delicate fragrance longer than any others.

THE PLAY'S THE THING.

Mabel Armitage, wife of Alfred, known as Mabel Onkley.

Mabel Armitage, daughter of Alfred, fred and Mabel.

Mrs. Amanda Stockup.

Mary Davenport Aurelia Stockup.

M

Bill Yokum, driver of the Red Dog Stage...B. A Long

Alfred Armitage, under the assumed name of John Oakley
In his "From Sire to Son." Milton Nobles has undoubtedly surpassed all of his previous efforts. It is
one of the strong est of American plays, one which
is as interesting as it is strong.

"From Sire to Son." was presented for the first
time before an Atlanta audience last night, and it
made a decided hit. The opera house was filled
with people, and all found much to praise in the
play, and in the performance of Milton and Dolly
Nobles, and their excellent supporting compa ny
The scene is first laid in the village
and mining camp of Yuba, Callfornia, the time being 1800. The first act presents
typical mining scenes, including a stage coach with
two horses, which appear on the stage. The fourth two horses, which appear on the sta

typical mining scenes, including a stage coach with two horses, which appear on the stage. The fourth act is laid in the interior of an old castle, and is put on with some special scenery. The story of the play cannot well be told in a short newspaper sketch, but the plot is an ingenious one. Aifred Armitage has inherited from his father a peculiar affliction—the total loss of his voice when under the strain of great excitement. This affliction is the basis upon which the play is written. It contains many strong situations, some pretty love scenes, and a strong comedy element.

The company is an unusually strong one. In the dual part of Mabel Armitage, the wife, in the first act, and Mabel Armitage, the daughter, in the succeeding scenes of the play, Dollie Nobles does the best work of her life. She is the ideal of all that is sweet and innocent and pretty as Mabel, the daughter, and she is very strong in the tower scene in the last act. She sings "Home, Sweet Home," in the first and third acts, accompanying herself upon a mandolin, and she does it in a way that brings rounds of applause f om her hearers. Milton Nobles gives a good representation of the character of Aifred Armitage, the husband and father. He was warmly received by the audience.

Mr. Howard makes the hit of the piece as Peter Grimes. It it an eccentric comedy part, and he certainly does good work in it. Mr. Hunter as Dr. Mandrake is excellent. Miss Canfield, Mr. Cilifon and Miss Davenport deserve especial mention. The east is a strong one throughout. and "From Sire to heat is a strong one throughout. and "From Sire to heat is a strong one throughout. and "From Sire to heat is a strong one throughout. and "From Sire to heat is a strong one throughout. and "From Sire to heat is a strong one throughout. and "From Sire to heat is a strong one throughout. and "From Sire to heat in a strong one throughout. and "From Sire to heat in a strong one throughout. and "From Sire to heat in a strong one throughout. and "From Sire to heat in a strong one throu

and Miss Davenport deserve especial mention. The cast is a strong one throughout, and "From Sire to Son" is one of the most enjoyable entertainments of the season. At the matinee the ever-popular 'Love and Law"

vill be presented.

Tonight 'From Sire to Son' will be repeated. All cases of weak or lame back, backache, rheumatism, &c., will find relief by wearing one of Carter's Smart Weed and Belladonna Backache Plasters. Price 25 cents.

Dr. Fred Palmer's Card. Upon my return from Florida, I noticed a card in Sunday's Constitution with my name signed to it, which demands some further explanation from me. On the eve of my departure for Florida, Mr. Joseph Jacobs approached me and handed a card for my signature, explaining that it was simply a statement to the effect that I had never compounded any but pure drugs and medicines, which, of course I gladly signed, but until I saw the card this morning I never understood its full pur

The card, as it appears, may lead to some erro-neous ideas, which I wish to correct. The state-ment asserts that if there had been any adultera tion in the drugs or medicines that it would have been under my knowledge or could not have been used without my knowledge, this fact does not nec-essarily follow, as my position in that store is in the capacity of dispensing prescriptions only.

The manufacturing is carried on in the laboratory, with which department I have no connection whatever, and I am not presumed to make an analysis of every preparation that is placed on the

shelves for dispensing.

But I can and do say, most positively, that to the very best of my belief and knowledge, that I have never compounded or sold anything but what was, in my opinion, perfectly pure and unadulterated.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c., is a reliable remedy. Twenty-

COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE

AURENS COUNTY, GA., HAS ISSUED \$15,000 of \$100 Coupon Bonds to bridge the Oconee river at Dublim. \$1,000 of said Bonds due the first of January each year thereafter until all are paid, the last series becoming due first of January each year thereafter until all are paid, the last series becoming due first of January, 1918, all bearing interest at seven per cent, payable the first of

series becoming due first of January, 1918, all bearing interest at seven per cent, payable the first of January each year, and payable at Dublin, Ga.; but if said Bonds are sold to parties outside of the county, arrangements will be made by proper order of the Ordinary to pay the Bonds and interest at any bank in this State.

These Bonds are now for sale to the highest bidder. Sealed bids for these Bonds, in part or the whole, will be received at this office until the third of April next, and opened by the Ordinary and Bridge Commissioners on the third day of April next, at 12 o'clock m. The right to reject all bids reserved. These Bonds are issued in a rict accordance with the laws of Georgia, and are the best investment in the State. Laurens County does not owe a dollar, and the wealth and population rapidly increasing.

owe a dollar, and the weath and population rapidly increasing. The money for the Bonds will be received in Dublin, or at the Exchange Bank, of Macon, Ga., and the Bonds delivered at either place at the option of the buyer. Indorse on the envelope containing the bies, "Bid fer Bonds," and address all communications to JOHN T. DUNCAN, Ordinary.

Dublin, Feb. 23d, 1888.

LADIES

Do Your Own Dyeing at Home With PEERLESS DYES! THEY WILL DYE EVERYTHING. THE ARE sold everywhere. Price 10c a package. 40 colors. They have no equal for Strength. Brightness, Amount in Packages or for Fastness of Color, ornonfading Qualities. They do not crock or smut. For alle by M. B. Ayary & Co., and all Drugggits.

HUNNICUTT'S THROAT AND LUNG CURE IS A PERMANENT CURE FOR

Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough,

-AND-Throat and Lung Diseases A FACT:

It contains no Opium in any form nor other Nar-cotic or Mineral, but is A PLEASANT VEGETABLE COMPOUND QUICK CURE

Of affections of the Throat, Lungs and Pulmonar Diseases. Small size Bottles, 25 cts. Large size Bottles, \$1.00

TAILAPOCSI, Ga., Dec. 24, 1888.
Hunnicutt Rheumatic Cure Co., Atlanta, Ga.
GENTLEMEN—My daughter has been afflicted with
asthma for the past five years; nothing gave her
any relief until abe gave your Hunnicutt's Throat
and Lung Cure a trial. Its effect was wonderful.
I can heartily recommend it to all people suffering
with asthma. Yours very respectfully.
R. L. CHANDALL.

The Best Blood Purifier in the World! HUNNICUITS BHEUVAT C CURE Infallible for Kidney Affections, and all disease of the Skin and Blood.

PRICE, \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. Both of the above celebrated remedies are preparat Laboratory of

HUNNICUTT RHEUNATIC CURE CO. Atlanta, Ga.,

And are sold by all Druggists. A rare chance to make make money for a man who wants to run the business can be found by pin-chesting the Waverly dining room. No. 16 Marietta street, and running it in connection with the sa-loon next door. There being a connecting glass door between both stores.

Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity rength and wholesomeness. More economica an the ordinary kind, and cannot be sold in com-etition with the multitude of low test short weigh

PID LIVER, &c. They regulate the Bowe and prevent Constipation and Piles. Th smallest and easiest to take Only one pill dose. Purely vegetable. Price 25 cents.

In Abundance,

OR ATLANTA'S NEEDS. Just Completed and

Ready for Use. A room for Fish and Oysters. Also, a room for Meat, Poultry

and Game, and others in course of preparation. Temperature and dryness

ruaranteed. Storage Rates 25 per cent lower than those of Cincinnati or Louisville.

Apply at

Ga. IceCo.'sOffice,

50 W. Alabama Street.

Advertising has always proven successful. Before placing any Newspaper Advertising consult LORD & THOMAS,

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

| 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.00 | 11.0

Arrive Montgome Arrive Albany Arrive Millen..... Arrive Savannah



STAR" FOUNTAIN PEN

Best Writing Pen ever offered to the Public. At a price within the reach of all. Holds Ink for a Week's use.

UNEQUALED FOR BUSINESS OR GENERAL WRITING PRICE \$1.50 AND UPWARD.

(guaranteed (Cut shows exact siyle, but is not a fac-simile of size.) The "Star" Pen consists of a highly fluished rubber holder, fitted with a superior Gold Pen, to suit any writer. In ordering, specify siyle of pen was Soliciting a trial order. Each oy mail or express on receipt of price. Repairs to pens of all kinds a citalty. N. B.—All goods will be shipped promptly on receipt of order. Enclose ten cents extra for m tion. We are not responsible for goods sent in the regular mails.

J. ULLRIOH & CO., Manufacturers of the "Star" and "Independent" Fountain and Stylograph 106 and 108 Liberty street, New York. Liberal discount to agents and dealers. febli 50t as



At Wholesale by Wyly & Greene Atlanta, Georgia. SICK HEADACHE CARTER'S Positively Oured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia
Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A per fect remedy for Dizz ness, Nausea, Drowsi ess, Bad Taste in th Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TOR-CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York

GANADIAN (ATARA) CONTROL OF ON THE CONTROL OF ON ATLANTA, GA

Hammond, Ga., September 15, 1887.

Canadian Gatarrh Cure Co.:

Gentlemen—My wife was a great anferrer with Catarrh for over two years. She has been a little troubled ever since she was a child with the disease. About two years ago we were in Mississippi, and while there she was taken down with catarrhal fever; we had three of the best physicians we could get. They broke the fever and left her the worst case of catarrh of the head I ever saw. Her nose ran profusely, and for a year I despaired of her ever getting well. I tried several doctors and they could not cure her, and used every catarrh remedy I could hear of. I spent over 50 the past year for remedies, and all to no effect. At last it became so offensive that you could hardly remain where she was. I offered \$1,600 to any doctor who would cure her (and that would have left us homeless), but I would not have cared for that if she could only be cured. We saw an advertisement in the Atlanta Constitution of "Canadian Catarrh Cure." and thought we would try it, and went to your office, when you gave my wife a small sample bottle of your remery, and told us to come and get a large bottle when that was out. I bought the large bottle, and before she had used all of the bottle she was entirely well, and ber health fully restored, and now does none work than any woman I know. She used the medicine over six months ago, and there has not been the sightest return or the disease. I hope everybody that has catarrh may find you and be cured. I am a traveling man and have told a great many of your wonderful cure. Yours truly,

Dr. J. W. Oslin & Son, druggists, of Gainesvilla, Ga. on September 16, 1887, writes: "Send by de-

Dr. J. W. Oslin & Son. druggists, of Gainesville, Ga., on September 16, 1887, writes: "Send by dr-press one dozen Catarrh Cure. Two bottles cured a case of sifty years standing.

We have hundreds of testimonials like the above send for our book of information. Large size bottles, \$1; small, 50c, If your druggist does not keep it send direct 2

CANADIAN CATARRH CURE CO.,
14 E. Hunter Street. ATLANTA, GA.,
14 F. Hyou will call at office we will give you rie bottle



AILBOAD TIME TABLE ing the arrival and departure of a trains from this city-Central Time.

EAST TENN, VA. & GA. R'Y. ARRIVE

CENTRAL RAILEOAD. From Chat'ga* ... 950 o m To Chattanooga*... 760 a m

" Chat'ga* ... 950 o m To Chattanooga*... 140 p m

" Chat'ga* ... 6 30 a m To Chattanooga*... 140 p m

" Marietta ... 8 55 a m To Rome........ 3 45 p m

" Rome..... 11 65 a m To Marietta ... 440 p m

" Chat'ga* ... 146 p m To Chattanoga*... 560 p m

Chat'ga* ... 6 48 p m To Chattanoga*... 1115 p m

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.
(Richmond and Danville Railroad,)

rom Starkville, 6 15 a m/To Edrming'm* ...1 25 pm om Tallapoosa... 5 00 pm rom Birm'g'm .5 45 pm "To Starkville......1 00 pm CLARKSTON TRAINS-Daily except Sunday. *Daily—†Daily except Sunday—†Sunday only All other trains daily except Sunday. Central time BROKERS AND BANKERS.

W. H. PATTERSON, Bond and Stock Broker. M SOUTH PRYOR STREET. FOR SALE.

Atlanta and West Point miliroad stock ion and Lumpkin Railroad bonds e of Georgia flonds. rgia Railroad bonds. inta Gas Light Company stock

THE GATE CITY NATIONAL BANK Of Atlanta, Ga.

-UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY. Capital and Undivided Profits,

\$375,000. Issues Certificates of Deposit Payable on Demand witth Interest

Three per cent per annum if left four Four per cent per annum if left six months.

NORTH SIDE SAVINGS BANK No. 7 Pryor Street.

DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, ACcounts of manufacturers, country meichants and farmers received. Accommodations extended a far as consistent to sound banking. We draw drafts payable in all parts of Europe, pay interest on special deposits and make collections on all parts of he United States and Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED

APITAL CITY BANK,

OF ATLANTA, GA., COR. WHITEHALL AND ALABAMA STS Capital and Undivided Profits, \$452,000. A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

--) TRANSACTED (-Collections made direct on all joints in the United States and remitted for promptly. Particular attention paid to the business of correspondents. The business of Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers is repectfully solicited. Special feature made of the Savings' Department. Interest paid on time deposits. oct 15 tf

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN Bond and Stock Broker, 12 East Alabama Street.

FOR SALE.

2,000 shares Tallapoosa Land, Mining and Manufacturing Company stock.

THE TOLLESON COMMISSION CO.

DRESSMAKING. MISS A. VAN DUSEN IMPORTER OF

Wraps and Costumes. DRESSMAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES 62 West 46th St., NEW YORK.

URSUANT TO AN ACT OF THE GENERAL AS sembly of the state of Georgia, approved Octo-t 24, 1887, chartering the "Manufacturer's Insur-co Mutual Aid Society," the undersigned corpor-rrs are authorized to call a meeting for the purare authorized to call a moeting are authorized to call a moeting of organizing the same, of organizing the same, description and meeting will be held at the office of the John ing Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga., on mesday, February 29, 1888. CHAS. ESTES, CHAS. ESTES, CHAS. ESTES,

CHAS. ESTES, J. P. VERDERY, H. H. HICKMA'N NOTICE TO JAIL CONTRACTORS SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL Japii 2d, for the building and furnishing of a all for Jefferson county, according to plans and pecifications now on file with the undersigned.

Finance and Commerce.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
ATLANTA, February 27, 1888. New York exchange buying at 1/2 premium and

NEW YORK STOCKS. Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock

Stocks as Reported at the New York Stock

Exchange.

NEW YORK February 27.—The stock market was more active to day especially in first hour during which time nearly half a day's business was transacted, and under some pressure to sell from foreigners prices moved off fractionally and in few cases for greater amounts. Large amount of stock was sold for London account but it was absorbed without bringing out any long stock of importance, though traders made sharp attacks on list in hope of reaching some stop orders. C. R. & I. strike had comparatively slight effect upon the market, and it is not expected to have much on business as competite. Roads well obsorb whatever Burlington is unable to handle Advice from London of heavy decline in American securities this morning caused a rush to sell, but pools had supporting orders in their specialties, and offerings were absorbed without any marked impression on list, except in those stocks which lacked support mentioned, of which Louisville and Nash ville was most prominently followed by Kansas and Texas and Wabash. Professional traders continued to sell list throughout the day, but after the first rush there was a dull and heavy market only, which presented useful features of traders market. There already heavy short interest in Western Union, Reading and Missouri Pacific, and that in Louisville and Nashville was lazely augmented to 'ay. General list was without movement of note, and final changes are generally for slight fractions only. Opening, under free selling displayed more autmation than has lee seen for months past, and inst sales were made at oncessons at from \(\frac{1}{2} \) % and limit changes are generally for slight fractions only. Opening, under free selling displayed more only. Opening, under free selling displayed more admation than has lee seen for months past, and inst sales were made at concessions at from \$\frac{1}{2} \oting \text{M} \text{g} \

Exchange dull but firm at 48°@48°. Money easy at 26°2½, closing offered 2½. Subtreasury balances: Coin \$129,545.000; currency,\$12,441,000. Governments dull and rather heavy; 48 125°2, 4½\$ 107′½. State bonds neglected.

| Coin Si29,545,000; currency, \$12,241,000. Governments duil and rather heavy; 4s 1252,s 425 1072. State bonds neglected. Ala. Class B 2s. 110 | N. V. Central. 10024 do. Class B 3s. 110 | N. V. Central. 10024 do. Class B 3s. 110 | N. V. Central. 10024 do. Class B 3s. 110 | N. V. Central. 10024 do. 4s. 1005 | Pacfic Mail. 244 do. preferred. 443 | S. C. con. Brown. 1065 | Pacfic Mail. 248 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Virginia 6s. 4s | Rich. & Alleyhang. 65 | Virginia 6s. 4s | Virginia 6

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, February 27, 1888.

Net receipts for ledays 18,212 bales, against 28,748 bales last year: exports 38,657 bales; last year 31,788 bales; stock 843,719 bales; last year 842,870 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

.10.65@10.69 .10.75@10.76 .10.77@10.79 .10.81@..... September 9.869 ... 9.829 9.83

November 9.869 ... 9.829 9.83

December 9.869 8.87 9.859 9.84

Closed barely steady; sales 86.000 bales.

Local-Cotton steady; middling 9%c.

The following is our table of receipts and ship-RECEIPTS.

East Tennessee, Va. and Ga. Railroad... Georgia Pacific Railroad... A. and F.... 101,493 Shipped today..... Shipped previously... Taken by local spins

Stock on hand... 10,722 The following is our comparative statement:
Receipts today
Same time last year.
Showing an increase of
Receipts since September 1 1
Same time last year.
Showing a decrease of

last, a better market being found here.

NEW ORLEANS, February 27.—[Special.]—Although the receipts today at the ports are only 9,000 bales—just one-half of what they were this day last year—the market closes 4a5 points lower both here and New York, while Liver; ool remains practically 1-64 better. As long as the impression prevails, both at home and abroad, that this crep will turn out 6,800,000 or 7,000,000, so long will there be an unwillingness to believe that any failing off in the receipts is due to anything but unnatural causes, such as bad weather, dispatches to which effect are being sent to Liverpool and New York. The receipts at Memphis and St. Louis are a little less than last week, with a slight reduction in stocks—1,000 less than this day lest year—being only 834,000 (including on shiphoard), of which New Orleans and New York hold 500,000 bales, and very strongly held are the stocks at both these ports. Spots, while quieter today, are steady at unchanged prices. Sales, 3,500 balos. Futures close barely steady. March, 9.83a 9.85; April, 9.93a,91; May, 10,08a10.04; June, 10,14; July, 18, 23a10.3; August, 10,19a12.29; September, 9.75 a2.76; October, 9.45a1.46, November, 9.35; December, 9.35a2.37.

By Telegraph.

futures dull.

LIVERPOOL. February 27—4:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause February delivery 5:35-64, value; February and March delivery 5:35-64, sellers; March and April delivery 5:35-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5:35-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5:45-64, buyers; August and September delivery 5:42-64, buyers; September delivery 5:42-64, buyers; September delivery 5:42-64, buyers; September delivery 5:45-64, buyers; Supper delivery 5:45-64, buyers; Juyers; Juyers; Juyers; Juyers; Juyers; Juyers

inent 3,781; stock 278,6.4.

GALVESTON, February 27—Cotton firm; middling 976; net receipts 438 bales; gross 438; sales 325; stock 28,321; exports coastwise 1,7 0.

NORFOLK, February 27—Cotton steady; middling 10 116; net receipts 1,612 bales; gross 1,612; stock 36,314; seles 944; exports coastwise 1,656.

BALTIMORE, February 27—Cotton nominal; middling 10 46; net receipts 934 bales; gross 2,136; sales —; stock 2,040; sales to spinners —; exports to Great Britain 66.3.

WILMINGTON, February 27—Cotton steady; mid-dling 9 15-16; net receipts 74 bales; gross 74; sales none; stock 11,230.
PHILADELPHIA, February 27—Cotton firm; mid-dling 10 11-16; net receipts 59 bales; gross 3-9; sales none; stock 26,317.

MOBILE, February 27—Cotten steady: middling 34; net receipts 99 bales; gross 104; sales 600; stock 0.112; exports coastwise 703. MEMPHIS, February 27—Cotton steady; middling 84; net receipts 2,326 bales; shipments 2,903; sales, 650; stock 119,832.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, February 27—[Special.]—About the only signs of activity or strength in either the grain or provision markets up to noon today was immediately after the opening. The bulls had an argument for each leading grain pit. The cold snap was counted on to send wheat up somewhat, and the Burlington strike, by cutting off receipts, was expected to boost up corn. Wheat opened 1/2c higher and sold 1/2c over the opening, thus touching 81c for May. In less than an hour, however, liberal selling and offering by the bears caused prices to drop to

Oats were quiet and featureless.

Opening. 757/8 81 811/4 June June June Ponk-March 31% 7 17½ 7 40 7 47½ 7 171/2

The British Grain Trade. ting ravages among the wheat n

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC. CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, February 27, 1833

Flour. Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, February 2 — Flour—Best patent \$5.50:
extra fancy \$5.25; fancy \$4.75; extra family \$4.50:
choice family \$4.25; family \$4.00; extra \$3.75.
Wheat — No. 2 red \$1.00; Georgia red \$60c. Bran—
Large sacks \$1.15; small \$2.1.7; Corn Meal
—Plain 72c; bolted 75c. Pea Meal—90c. Grits—\$4.25.
No. 2 mixed 70c. Oats—No. 2 mixed 45c. Hay—
Choice timothy, large bales, \$1.10; small bales \$1.10;
No. 1 large bales \$1.10; small bales \$1.10; over 95c;
wheat straw baled 80c. Peas—Stock—

NEW YORK, February 27.—Flour, southern steady
with trading light: common to far extra \$3.30@\$3.20;
good to choice \$1.10@\$5.00. Wheat, options ruled
stronger early and advanced \$60. Orn, options \$40.60;
ened \$60.60; esoing steady; spot farmer and fairly
active; No. 2 red February \$63.00%; March \$87.60

S9%; May 91 3.16@91 9-16.
Iower and moderately active: spot quiet and steady;
No. 2 February \$84. March \$6.60\$5.36. May \$6.50.
Oats, spot \$6.60\$ \$6.00\$ \$6.00\$ \$6.00\$ \$6.00\$

BAUTHORE, February 27.—Flour quiet and steady;
May Hops dull: state \$6.014; California \$6.02

BAUTHORE, February 27.—Flour quiet and steady;
Moward street and western superfine \$2.37@\$2.75.
extra \$3.00@\$3.75; family \$4.00@\$4.50; city mills superfine \$2.37@\$2.50; extra \$8.00@\$3.75; fito brands \$4.75@\$

S5.00. Wheat, southern nominal in the absence of
receipts; western casy and quiet; southern red \$00.
95; amber 9.200; No. 1 Maryland—; No. 2 western
winter red \$90.50; No. 2 March and \$6.00.

ST. LOUIS, February 27.—Flour quiet but firm.
Wheat a little better; No. 2 red tall cash \$1.00\$1/4;
May \$2.400.54; June \$15.600; May \$1.300.51;
Southern red \$00.500; abouthern red \$00.500;
Spring wheat \$3.400.420; spring palent \$8.000\$4; May
S9.300; Flour steady; winter wheat \$8.000\$4; May
S9.300; fancy \$3.700; fancy and quiet; southern scarce
and arm; white \$6.000; for each \$1.000; fancy and southern scarce
and arm; white \$6.000; for each \$1.000; fancy and southern scarce
and limit better; No. 2 red tall cash \$1.

No. 2 red 89; longberry — Corn, No. 2 mixed 52/4 do. white — Oata new No. 2mixed 36; do. white — Grocertes.

ATLANTA, February 27—Coffee—Firm: In good demand. We quote: Choice 22e; prime 21e; good 20e; fair 19e; flow grade 19e, Bugar — Cut loaf 8c; powdered 3e; standard granulated 73/c; extra C7e; extra C7e

ican 7,700 bales; uplands low mddling clause February delivery 5 55-64, sellers; February and March delivery 5 55-64, sellers; March and April delivery 6 36-64, sellers; April and May delivery 5 36-64, beyers; May and June delivery 5 36-64, value; June and July delivery 5 40-64, sellers; July and August denvery 5 42-64, sellers; August and September 5 4.-64, sellers; futures duly

BOSTON, February 27—Cotton quiet; middling 1034, net receipts 66 bales; gross 1,655; sales none; stock

SAVANNAH, February 27—Cotton quiet; middling 9 13-16; net receipts 1,284 bales; gross 1,289; sales 1,10. stock 63,8:0; exports coastwise 1,316.

NEW Oltl.EANS, February 27—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 9½; net receipts 2,142 bales; gross 2,142; sales 5,000; stock 102,461; exports to Great Britain 4,486; coastwise 5,497.

MOBILE Exhaustics 5,497.

AUGUSTA, February 27—Cotton steady; middling 9%; net receipts 267 Lales; shipments—; sales 343. CHARLESTON, February 27—Cotton nominal; middling 10½; net receipts 945 bales; gros 945; sates 1000; st ck 32,958; exports to Great Britain 4,200 coastwis 1,135.

May. In less than an hour, however, liberal selling and offering by the bears caused prices to drop to 80% 80% reacting to 80% after the announcement of a decrease of 1,103,000 bushels in the vpilor supply, closing at 70%. Corn was rather easy during most of the session, the feeling being influenced mainly by heavy receipts and an increase of 613,000 bushels in the visit is supply. Trading was chiefly local and fluctuations % 6% range.

Oats were quiet and featureless.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, February 27.—The Mark Lane Express says: English wheat is rather firmer, the cold weather increasing the demand. Provincial markets report 6d advance, while the London prices remain stationary. Larvae and ground beetle are committee to the contract of ting ravages among the wheat plantations in south-orn counties. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 55,303 quarters at 30s, 2d, against 40,474 quarters, at 32s, 7d, during the corresponding period last year. Foreign wheat is dull. The corn trade is slow; values unchanged in London; 1d per cental lower at Liverpool. At today's market Eng-lish and foreign wheats were inactive; Russian was 6d cheaper. There was no demand for flour. Corn was 31 lower. Common oats fell 3d.

WEAK ADVICE PREE ! HOW TO ACT

Dyspepsia, and all Languid or Debilitated Conditions of the System: Loss of Nerve Power, from whatever cause, so usual with Lawyers, Preachers and Writers; and Feebleness from Old Age. In Stages of Puberty and Change of Life Invigorine requirents and quiets. PRICE \$1.00 for Full Pint Bottle. Sold by Drugaists. B. M. WOOLLEY & CO., Manufrs. ATLANTA 64

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY OF INV CORINE.

at 16; options less active and 40@30 points lower: No. 7 Rio February 11.60; March 16.90@11.00; April 10.80 @10.90; May 10.70@10.85; June 16.50@10.60. Sugar firm and more active; fair to good refining 4 18-16; refined firm and good demand: Co3/@65*; extra C 33/c white extra C 35/c @67 yellow nomin al; off A 2-89@6; mould A 7; standard A 6/c; confectioners A 2-8; cut loaf and crushed 7%; powdered 7; granulated 34/c cubes 7. Moiasses dul.; 50-test 20. Rice steady; domestic 43/c@53/c

ST. LOUIS, February 27—Provisions easy. Pork, new 814.25. Lard 7.35. Dry salt meets, boxed lots shoulders 5.75; long clear 7.25; clear ribs 7.37½, short clear 7.3606.7.35. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.37½; long clear 7.37½, @3.00; short ribs 5.00@5.1 ½; short clear 3.00@8.25; hams 10½, dat2.

clear 7.87% @3.00; short ribs \$.00@5.1 ½; short clear 8.20@8.25; hams 10%@12.
LOUISVILLE, February 27—Provisions quiet, Ba con, clear rib sides 8%; clear sides 50; shoulders 7. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 7½; clear sides 50; shoulders 7. Bulk meats, clear rib sides 7½; clear sides 8½; partly cured shoulders 6.00. Mess pork \$16.00.1 Hams, Sugar-cured 14.@12½. Lard, choice leaf 9½.

NEW YORK, February 27—Pork easier and moderately active; one ear old mess sl4.75@315.25; new \$15.00@5.15.25. Middles dull, Lard 10wer aud only moderately active; western steam spot 3 05; March 24@7.99; May 8.00@5.02; city steam 7.15; refined to continent 7.90.

CHICAGO, February 27—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork \$13.92½. Lard 7.70. Short ribs loose 2.17½. Dry salted shoulders boxed 5.00@6.10; short clear sides boxed 7.50@7.22%.

ATLANTA, February 27—The following are ruling cash prices today: Clear rib sides 8½c. Sugar-cured hams 12½@13½c. Lard—Pure leaf, tierces 10c; refined 8.5,c.

CINCINNATI, February 27—Park 6m; et 31.45.

CINCINNATI, February 27 — Pork firm at \$14,25, Lard quiet at 7.60. Bulk meats steady; short ribs 7.43, Bacon firm; short ribs —; short clear 8.4.

Naval Stores. Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, February 27—Turpentine steady at 37½; rosin firm; strained 80; goodstrained 85; tar firm at 51.15; crude turpentine firm; hard 51.10; yellow dip 87.10; virgin \$2.10.

SAVANNAH, February 27—Turpentine quiet at 38 asica; sales — barrels; rosin firm; at 22½; sales — barrels.

So hasher; sales — barrels; rosin firm; at 92%; sales — barrels.

CHARLESTON, February 27—Turpentine firm at 39%; rosin firm; good strained 85.

NEW YORK, February 5.—Rosin dull at \$1.12½.

EORGIA FULTON COUNTY, TO THE SUPE.

John H. Bryant, Hannibal I Kimball, of the city of New York and state of New York, John H. Beal, o Montgomery, state of Alabama, Samuel M. Innuan, Henry W. Grady, S. H. Pheian, E. P. Howell, Rufus B. Bullock, M. C. Kiser, C. A. Collier, Jacob Haas, George W. Adair, J. W. Harle, Henry H. Cabaniss E. P. Chamberlin, James | Finley and Hoke smith, of the city of Atlanta and state of Georgia, pottion for themselves, their associates and successorto obtain a charter and organize a corporation to be known as the

of the city of Atlanta and state of Georgia, petition for themselves, their associates and successorto obtain a charter and organize a corporation to be known as the "REFRIGERATING CONSTRUCTION COMPANY." The principal office, place of business and residence of said corporation shall be in the city of Atlanta, but your jetitioners desire for said corporation the privilege of transacting business in al parts of the state of Georgia, and in other states wherever it may be to the best interests of said corporation so to do; also to establish branch offices and to appoint such agents, attorneys and representatives as may be necessary to carry on the business of said corporation, and to confer authority upon them for that purpose.

The particular but ness of said corporation shall be that of constitueting, operating, selling and dealing in refrigerating appliances, apparatus and machinery of all kinds, and of selling and dealing for frigeration produced thereby and of organizing companies to construct, operate, sell and deal in refrigeration produced thereby and of taking stock in said companies and of holding or selling said stock.

The capital stock of said corporation shall be one hundred thouland (\$100,000.0b) dollars with the privilege of increasing the same to five hundred thousand (\$500,000.0b) dollars by a vote of the majority of the stockholders of said corporation; said stock to be divided into shares of one hundred (\$100,000.0b) dollars; and the said corporation shall have the right to issue full paid stock, the amount of capital actually paid in shall be lorty thousand (\$60,000.0b) dollars; and the said corporation shall have the right to issue full paid stock for the purchase of real or personal troperty of any kind necessary for the business of the corporation shall have the right to issue full paid stock for the purchase of real or personal property of any kind necessary for the purpose; to have and to see a common seal; to sue and be sued; to plead and be impleaded; to contract and be contracted with,



W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN. The only fine calf \$3 Seamless Shoe in the world made without tacks or nails. As stylish and durable as those costing \$5 or \$6, and having no tacks or nails to wear the stocking or hurt the feet makes them as comfortable and well-fitting as a hand sewed shoe. Buy the best. None genuinc unless stamped on bottom "W. L. Douglas \$3 Shoe, warranted."

W. I. DOUGLAS \$4 SHOE, the original and only hand sewed welt \$4 shoe, which equals custom-made shoes costing from \$6 to \$9. W. L. DOUGLAS \$2.50 SHOE is unexcelled W. L. DOUGLAS 82 SHOE is worn by all Boys, and is the best school shoe in the world. All the above goods are made in Congress, But-ton and Lace, and if not sold by your dealer, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. G. H. & A. W. FORCE, Agents,

G. W. PRICE, Agent, Atlanta.

John Goetz, Jr., VLe-Pres't. J. A. Eberhardt, See'y Treas. & Gen. Mr. THE SOUTHERN GRANITE COMPANY, QUARRIES AT LITHONIA, GA.

General Contractors in Granite We take pleasure in announcing that we are now prepared to

furnish estimates upon the finest quality of Lithonia

For any and all purposes, especially in the line of FINE ARCHITECTURAL,

MONUMENTAL AND STREET PAVING WORK.

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS AND ESTIMATES WILL BE PROMPTLY FURNISHED. BRANCH OFFICE:
19-20 Wiggins Block,
CINCINNATI. PRINCIPAL OFFICE: Kimball House, ATLANTA.

CEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1887, OF THE CONDI

Maryland Life Insurance Company Organized under the laws of the state of Maryland, made to the Governor of the state of Georgia, pursuant of the laws of said state. Principal office, (Give street and number) 10 South street, Baltimore, Md.

I. CAPITAL. missioner.

Loans made in cash to policy-holders on this company's policies assigned as 22,349 16

\$1,193,231 78 4,:54 19 181 52 400 00

. Total.
Deduct twenty per cent for average loading on above gross amount.
Net amount of uncollected and deferred premiums.
All other items excess of market value of bonds and stocks over cost.

Total. 17,813 11 105,653 49 **\$1,321,534 09** ITEMS NOT ADMITTED. Loans on company's own stock.

Company's own stock
Company's own stock
Judgments
Cash advanced to, or in the hands of officers or agenrs
Agents' balances
Suspended accounts
Bills receivable Suspended acco Bills receivable. Supplies, printe 5,738 72 Total assets (less items not admitted)...

Net present value of all the outstanding policies in force on the 31st day of December, 1887, computed according to the Am. Exp. table of mortality, with four and one-half per cent interest.

Deduct net value of risks of this company re-insured in other solvent 10,667 00 Dealth losses and other policy claims resisted by the company

5.400 00

4. Death losses and other policy claims resisted by the company

6. Annuity claims unpaid

7. Total policy claims

8. Premium obligations in excess of the net value of their policies.

9. Unpaid dividends or surplus, or other description of profits due policy-holders. 13,252 69 ers...

10. Unpaid dividends due stockholders...

11. State and other taxes due...

12. Salaries, rents and office expenses...

13. Borrowed money, including (\$\frac{3}{2}\$....) interest due or accrued...

14. Due to officers or others for advances on account of expenses of organization...

15. Amount of any other liability of the cempeny, viz: Premiums paid in advance... 4.325 86 644 50 1,249 21

16. Liabilities on policy-holders' account...... 17. Gross surplus on policy-holders' account... Total liabilities on policy-holders' account..... IV. INCOME DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1887. INCOME DUKING THE LANGE OF COMMISSINGING NOTES WITHOUT DESCRIPTION OF COMMISSION OF CO

Total premium income... 58,504 31 36,141 12

98 84 Total income. Total. V. DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1887.

Total amount actually paid for lossses and matured endowments Annuitants.

Annuitants.

Surrendered policies.

Dividends paid to policy-holders.

Premium notes, ched. off unpaid.

J. Total paid policy-holders, items 1 to 9, inclusive, \$53,673.71.

S. Sockholders, for interest or dividends.

Commissions to agents (New, \$; renewal, \$;

Salaries and traveling expenses of managers of agencies, and general special and local agents.

Medical examiners' fees.

Salaries and other compensation of officers and other office employes.

Taxes. 41,952 52 201 08 2,341 58 8,614 59 563 94 66 00 7,749 22

commissions
All other items, viz: Expense account \$578.28, printing and stationery \$299.04, legal expenses \$779, appraisements \$20, old accounts discharged \$354.27, total

Total miscellaneous expenditures, items 11 to 19, inclusive, \$....

VI. EXHIBIT OF POLICIES.

A correct statement of the number and amount of policies, including additions, in force at the end of the provious year, and of the policies issued, revived or increased, and of those which have ceased to be in the office of insurance commissioner, the greatest amount insured in one risk being \$10,000, subject to dividend additions. dividend additions.

A copy of the Act of Incorporation, duly certified, is attached to the Annual Statement filed in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

STATE OF MARYLAND. City of Baltimore.—Personally appeared before the undersigned William H. Blackford, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the president of the Maryland Lifelnsurance. Company of Baltimore, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of February, A. D., 1888.

2,030 59

\$73,465 78

JUDGE TOMPKINS.

Another Interview With Him On the Vital Question.

He Re-Affirms and Elaborates His Position Giving the Reasons Why He Cannot Support President Cleveland.

Judge Henry B. Tompkins said yesterday:
"The interview with me in Sunday's Coxstruction did me some injustice, I fear, in the
headline "Against Cleveland." I think the
president a man of singular ability, sincerity,
integrity and courage, and, in many respects,
he would make a fine president, no matter
what platform he might be elected on, and I
sincerely hope that he may be elected again,
but upon a platform similar to that of 1884.
But it is open to serious doubt if that can be
done, in view of his message."
"Your position on the tariff question causes
some surprise among your friends, who are in-

some surprise among your friends, who are in-clined to think you would go very far in refusto vote for the democratic nominee for ident—no matter what platform he were ing to vote for the demo

clined to think you would go very far in refusing to vote for the democratic nominee for president—no matter what platform he were put upon—as you are so thoroughly a southern man by birth, education, association, and were in the confederate army."

To this Judge Tompkins replied:

"The tariff question is not, in my conception, one which can be kept out of national politics, but is the most vital of all purely national issues, as it directly affects all business interests, not only those of manufacturing and mining; but those of magriculture as well. The policy of establishing and maintaining import duties for the very purpose of fostering and protecting American industries of all kinds—those of the farm and field, as well as of the factory and mine—has always entered into national politics. In the opinion of a great many southern people with whom I have conversed, it is believed that the time has come for the voters of the south to abstain from the support of any presidential candidate, even if the be as capable and honest as Mr Cleveland, who should be nominated on a platform which does not condemn, even if it does not indorse, he system of internal revenue taxation; and which platform also does not adopt, as a settled governmental policy, the protection of American agriculture, manufacture and labor. I believe in protection for protection's sake, and that everything we can grow or gather or dig out of the earth or manufacture, should be adequately protected from competition with foreign pauper labor. I believe this so strongly, and think it so necessary to the continued prosperity of the whole country, and especially of the south, that I am not willing to cast a vote for any man who runs for president on a platform moulded upon the doctrines of free-trade, or tariff for revenue only. I could not honestly do otherwise unless I feared that the defeat of a person nominated for president by the democratic party would re-establish nerro domination at the south."

"How about that, judge?"

"Such a fear is groundle

elected.

"There are some things," continued Judge Tompkins, "that the people north and south can and ought to put behind them; and these are the questions and animosities arising out out of the war. When southern democratic out of the war. When southern democratic politicians, or statesmen, or editors, or orators can afford to say that Mr. Lincoln was a great, wise and good man—to which I agree—and also go further and say that he was the highest type yet developed of an American—to which I do not agree—then certainly southern business men can properly refrain from casting a ballot for a democratic nominee for president, no matter who the man may be, whose election would, in their judgment, retard, if not seriously in their judgment, retard, if not seriously jeopardize, American development and

He went on: "It is undisputed, that, for a He went on: "It is undisputed, that, for a long time to come, some northern man will be selected as president; as there is scarcely an intelligent man in the south, who is not in politics, or does not care to get in, who will contend that it makes any great 'matter' to the industries and wealth of the south whether that northern man who is to be president shall be a republican or a democrat, so long as he is capable and honest. Then there are a wast number of southern men, capitalists, business men of moderate means, artizans or laborers, who are doing more than any other class to develop the industries, or add to the accumulations of the this section. These men, with few exceptions, are strenuously opposed few exceptions, are strenuously opposed to any national political policy, having for its avowed purpose the making of laws that will effectuate the recommendations of of Mr. Cleveland's message to congress in December last. If these men are sincere in their convictions, and not being in politics, find no reason to stifle or triffe with their convictions, then they should give them potency by refusing to follow the national democratic party, if, at St. Louis in June next, it shall adopt a platform in conformity to the president's notions of political economy."

"Then you think that the revenue question must be the main issue in the coming presidential canvass."

"Certainly. It would, most likely, have been

dential canvass."

"Certainly. It would, most likely, have been so anyhow, but how can it be kept out when Mr. Cleveland has, by his message, forced it to the front. Believing as he does on the question of internal revenue and tariff, it was a manly and proper thing for him to submit the message he did. As it seems to be conceded throughout the country that the democratic party will certainly renominate him in June, it is not probable that the platform will vary materially from the message. If this happens then what are the protectionists who vary materially from the message. If this happens then what are the protectionists who belong to the democratic party to do? If they imitate Mr. Cleveland in straight forward independence, it appears to me that they cannot vote for him, however much they may respect and admire him."

MRS. REDWINE'S FUNERAL. A Noble Christian Woman Laid to Rest in

Oakland Cemetery. The funeral of Mrs. E. A. Redwine took

The funeral of Mrs. E. A. Redwine took place yesterday morning at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. G. S. Brewster, on Jackson street. A number of sorrowing friends attended the last sad rites.

Dr. J. B. Hawthorne pronounced an affecting tribute to the deceased. He spoke of her as a devout Christian woman, whose life afforded a boautiful example of piety. For a long time she had been a consistent member of his church and he had marked her exemplary life. All who knew her held her in the tenderest exteem. Dr. Hawthorne's remarks were touching, and there were few dry eyes in the room when he finished speaking.

Mrs. Redwine leaves two children, Mr. John B. Redwine, a prominent member of the Atlanta bar, and his sister, Mrs. G. S. Brewster, who have the condolence of many friends in this fleir sore affliction.

94,744 27

who have the concolence of many friends in this their sore affiction.

At the conclusion of the services at the sesidence, the funeral procession spaired to Oakland cemetery, where the body was laid to rest.

HE BOUGHT A COW, But When He Goes Back to Get Her the Cow

is Gone.

Mr. W. R. Mullins, the beef merchant at the corner of Wheat and Jackson streets, had a new experience yesterday in the beef busi It seems that Mr. Mullins went down to

It seems that Mr. Mullins went down to Morris's wagon yard, on Decatur street, in search of wherewith to make beef, and finding a cow which suited him, bought the cow from Mr. H. H. Willoughby, and paid him \$15 for it. It was stipulated that the cow was to remain at the wagonyard until Mr. Mullins could send a boy after it; but when the boy reached the wagonyard, about a half-hour later, the cow was gone, the man was gone, and, the money was gone.

Last his phy

was gone.

The further efforts of Mr. Mullins to locate them were fruitless, and he finally had a warrant sworn out. before Judge Landrum, for cheating and swindling.

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 381 Arch best me

The Trop "Yes," 5 great trou are ordin is sworn to Now, it is

Sec. 738, fa ing to pay mals; sec.

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gardless about it.'

days.

NERVES. BLOOD, Puberty and Change of Life Invigorine regu. M. WOOLLEY & CO., Manufrs, ATLANTA, GA. OF INV GORINE

ouncing that we are now prepared to on the finest quality of Lithonia

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e Insurance Company

I. CAPITAL.

INVESTED ASSETS. of all incumberances, as per Sched

\$1,193,231 78 OTHER ASSETS. 4.254 19 181 52 ge loading on above gross amount... red premiums of bonds and stocks over cost..... **81,321,534 09** TEMS NOT ADMITTED.

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THE LAST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1887. out deduction for commis

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ouer of Deeds for Georgia in Baltimore City, Maria

JUDGE TOMPKINS.

Another Interview With Him On the Vital Question.

He Re-Affirms and Elaborates His Position Giving the Reasons Why He Cannot Support President Cleveland.

Judge Henry B. Tompkins said yesterday:
"The interview with me in Sunday's Conreturnon did me some injustice, I fear, in the
eadline "Against Cleveland." I think the headline "Against Cleveland." I think the president a man of singular ability, sincerity, integrity and courage, and, in many respects, he would make a fine president, no matter what platform he might be elected on, and I sincerely hope that he may be elected again, but upon a platform similar to that of 1884. But it is open to serious doubt if that can be a sincerely his message." done, in view of his message."
"Your position on the tariff question causes

some surprise among your friends, who are in-clined to think you would go very far in refus-

some surprise among your triends, who are inclined to think you would go very far in refusing to vote for the democratic nominee for president—no matter what platform he were put upom—as you are so thoroughly a southern man by birth, education, association, and were in the confederate army."

To this Judge Tompkins replied:

"The tariff question is not, in my conception, one which can be kept out of national politics, but is the most vital of all purely national issues, as it directly affects all business interests, not only those of manufacturing and mining, but those of agriculture as well. The policy of establishing and maintaining import duties for the very purpose of fostering and protecting American industries of all kinds—those of the farm and field, as well as of the factory and mine—has always entered into national politics. In the opinion of a great many southern people with whom I have conversed, it is believed that the time has come for the voters of the south to abstain from the support of any presidential candidate, even if he be as capable and honest as Mr Cleveland, who should be nominated on a platform which does not condemn, even if it does not indorse, he system of internal revenue taxation; and which platform also does not adopt, as a settled governmental policy, the protection of American agriculture, manufacture and labor. I believe in protection for protection's sake, and that everything we can grow or gather or dig out of the earth or manufacture, should American agriculture, manufacture and labor. I believe in protection for protection's sake, and that everything we can grow or gather or dig out of the earth or manufacture, should be adequately protected from competition with foreign pauper labor. I believe this so strongly, and think it so necessary to the continued prosperity of the whole country, and especially of the south, that I am not willing to cast a vote for any man who runs for president on a platform moulded upon the doctrines of free-trade, or tariff for revenue only. I could not honestly do otherwise unless I feared that the defeat of a person nominated for president by the democratic party would re-establish negro domination at the south."

"How about that, judge?"

"Such a fear is groundless no matter who shall be president, for negro supremacy at the south had long passed away when Mr. Cleveland was elected. And for southern newspapers to predict such domination because a republican should be elected president is quite as silly and demogogical as it was for the northern newspapers in 1884 to predict the payment of confederate bonds or the re-enslavement of the blacks, if a democratic president should be elected.

"There are some things," continued Judge

the blacks, it a democratic president should be elected.

"There are some things," continued Judge Tompkins, "that the people north and south can and ought to put behind them; and these are the questions and animosities arising out out of the war. When southern democratic politicians, or statesmen, or editors, or orators can afford to say that Mr. Lincoln was a great, wise and good man—to which I agree—and also go further and say that he was the highest type yet developed of an American—to which I do not agree—then certainly southern business men can properly refrain from casting a ballot for a democratic nominee for president, no matter who the man may be, whose election would, in their judgment, retard, if not seriously jeopardize, American development and progress."

jeopardize, American development and progress."

He went on: "It is undisputed, that, for a long time to come, some northern man will be selected as president; as there is scarcely an intelligent man in the south, who is not in politics, or does not care to get in, who will contend that it makes any great matter to the industries and wealth of the south whether that northern man who is to be president shall be a republican or a democrat, so long as he is capable and honest. Then there are a vast number of southern men, capitalists, business men of mederate means, artizans or laborers, who are doing more than any other class to develop the industries, or add to the accumulations of the this section. These men, with few exceptions, are strenuously opposed to any national political policy, having for its avowed purpose the making of laws that will effectuate the recommendations of of Mr. Cleveland's message to congress in December left. that will effectuate the recommendations of of Mr. Cleveland's message to congress in December last. If these men are sincere in their convictions, and not being in politics, find no reason to stifle or trifle with their convictions, then they should give them potency by refusing to follow the national democratic party, if, at St. Louis in June next, it shall adopt a platform in conformity to the president's notions of political economy."

platform in conformity to the president's notions of political economy."

"Then you think that the revenue question must be the main issue in the coming presidential canvass."

"Certainly. It would, most likely, have been so anyhow, but how can it be kept out when Mr. Cleveland has, by his message, forced it to the front. Believing as he does on the question of internal revenue and tariff, it was a manly and proper thing for him to submit the message he did. As it seems to be conceded throughout the country that the democratic party will certainly renominate him in June, it is not probable that the platform will vary materially from the message. If this happens then what are the protectionists who belong to the democratic party to do? If they imitate Mr. Cleveland in straight forward independence, it appears to me that they cannot vote for him, however much they may respect and admire him."

MRS. REDWINE'S FUNERAL.

A Noble Christian Woman Laid to Rest in

funeral of Mrs. E. A. Redwine took

The funeral of Mrs. E. A. Redwine took place yesterday morning at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. G. S. Brewster, on Jackson street. A number of sorrowing friends attended the last sad rites.

Dr. J. B. Hawthorne pronounced an affecting tribute to the deceased. He spoke of her as a devout Christian woman, whose life afforded a beautiful example of piety. For a long time she had been a consistent member of his church and he had marked her exemplary life. All who knew her held her in the tenderest exteem. Dr. Hawthorne's romarks were touching, and there were few dry eyes in the room when he finished speaking.

Mrs. Redwine leaves two children, Mr. John B. Redwine, a prominent member of the Atlanta bar, and his sister, Mrs. G. S. Brewster, who have the condelence of many friends in this their sore affliction.

At the conclusion of the services at the sesidence, the funeral procession spaired to Oakland cemetery, where the body was laid to rest.

HE BOUGHT A COW,

But When He Goes Back to Get Her the Cow

Mr. W. R. Mullins, the beef merchant at the corner of Wheat and Jackson streets, had a new experience yesterday in the beef busi It seems that Mr. Mullins went down to Mr. Mullins went down to Morris's wagon yard, on Decatur street, in search of wherewith to make beef, and finding a cow which suited him, bought the cow from Mr. E. H. Willoughby, and paid him \$15 for it. It was stipulated that the cow was to remain at the wagonyard until Mr. Mullins could send a boy after it; but when the boy reached the wagonyard, about a half-hour later, the cow was gone, the man was gone, and, the money was gone.

was gone.
The further efforts of Mr. Mullins to locate them were fruitless, and he finally had a warrant sworn out. before Judge Landrum, for cheating and swindling.

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, \$61 Arch treet, Philadelphia, Pa.,

JUMBO'S DEFENSE

The Trouble in the Statutes and the People Who Make Them.

"Yes," said Jumbo Hunter last night, "the great trouble is that there are a lot of city ordinances that there is no need for. But they are ordinances just the same, and a policeman is sworn to carry them out just as they are. Now, it is a fact, too, that there is a general ignorance of quite a number of these ordinances. This hitching of horses to a shade tree or to a lamp post, that is against the law. Sec. 738, failing to put light on building and other material that is placed temporarily upon the streets or sidewalks; sec. 482, throwing slops in the streets. Now, I've had a good many cases on that line. That is not such a bad law, though. Sec. 395, failing to pay hack hire; Sec. 373, cruelty to animals; sec. 372, cattle at large, and a number of others. But my main line is to look after licenses, and if people are taxed that shouldn't be taxed, it is not my fault. For instance, if a lady takes more than five boarders she must pay a license. She can keep five and pay no license, but she must pay \$10.50 if she takes one more. Blacksmiths, bootblacks, bill-posters, drays, organ grinders, piano tuners, and a hundred others, are taxed by law, and the license must be paid, that's all."

"But they say you take pleasure in making a case." "Yes," said Jumbo Hunter last night, "the "But they say you take pleasure in making

"But they say you take pleasure in making a case."

"Well, I don't. I never made a case yot but I would have been glad not to make it. No, the simple fact that the ordinances are altogether unnecessary in many cases will explain a good deal of the trouble. Now, for example: The law is that on Sunday a bootblack can shine until 10 a. m. After that time he must stop. It's a city ordinance, and yet if I arrestone, everybody in town has something to say about it. Now, as I told you, there is a general ignorance about these little ordinances, and I wish you would print them without giving my name at all. I spoke to the committee on printing a few days ago about having some of those statutes printed so that people could see and know them."

"Now, what about this Taliaferro case?"

"Well, I read the report in The Constitution, and it seems to be a faithful copy of his side of the story as I heard it elsewhere. I didn't say much about it because I am hired to make cases, and not to gas about them after they are made. But it won't take long to tell it now. It was on a Marietta street car, about 11 a. m. The gentleman with his wife was on one side of the car, and this lady with three children just opposite. At the corner of Spring street the lady rang the bell and I saw that something was the matter.

"I am an officer, madam,' said I, 'what is the matter?"

"That man insulted me,' said she, pointing

the matter?'
"'That man insulted me,' said she, pointing "That man insulted me, said she, pointing to Mr. Taliaferro.
"How?" I asked her.
"He asked me if my baby was a foundling, and then made a remark to his wife about me. I never saw him before, and he has been

and then made a remark to his wife about me. I never saw him before, and he has been very rude.'

"The gentleman apologized. The lady never told me not to make the case. She simply said that she did not wish to appear in court, and as this was not necessary I did flot insist upon getting her name. There was no explanation that I heard about the lady supposing Mrs. Taliaferro to be other than the gentleman's wife, nor did I hear Mr. Taliaferro explain that he mistook her for a hospital matron until next morning in court. He simply apologized, and I might state just here that while Mr. Taliaferro was not drunk, he was under the influence of liquor. That's all. The case was dismissed, but I had nothing to do with that.

"I remember distinctly that under precisely similar circumstances an officer refused to make a case and was suspended for twenty days. Another thing is this: I did not carry the gentleman to the stationhouse, as I might have done, but rather than humiliate him in that way I simply gave him a copy of the charges and trusted to his honor. It may be that Judge Anderson just thought the gentleman had been punished enough already and just let him go."

"But Chief Connolly says you don't use discretion."

"And Chief Connally is right, as he usually

"And Chief Connally is right, as he usually "And Chief Connally is right, as he usually is. A policeman has no right to use discretion. If he knows an action to be a violation of law, then he must make a case. I've caught some mighty big men, and some mighty small bootblacks. I act without regard to race, color, or previous condition. And that's what I conceive to be my duty. Disorderly conduct is a comprehensive charge, and I thought it included a case of that kind. But it isn't necessary to know that an offense has been committed before a case is made. For instance, if you come to me and say that John Smith cassed you out, it is my duty to make! case simply to investigate the matter."

"But the great trouble is that I carry out the law. The law may be wrong, but whose fault is it? I only know that I am sworn to carry out the law, and that I am going to do so, regardless of what any one else says or thinks about it."

The Distinguished Irishman, to be Her Tomorrow Night. Unless something extraordinary happens to prevent it, Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Es-monde will reach the city tonight and will address the people of Atlanta tomorrow night on the question of Irish home rule. The distin-guished gentleman is a member of the British parliament, elected on the home rule platform, though he is himself a landlord. The following notice from Mr. J. J. Falvey will explain the status:

the status:

It is now an assured fact that Sir Thomas Henry Gratian Esmonde, the grandson of Henry Grattan, the orator and statesmen, will reach Atlanta via the Richmond and Danville railroad Tuesday at 2:40 p. Richmond and Danville railroad Jessay is 9:30 p.
m. and on Wednesday evening deliver a lecture
before an Atlanta audience on the Irish question as
it exists today. Sir Thomas is the representative of
the Irish parliamentary party and the youngest
member of the British parliament. He resembles his illustrious grandfather in appearance and elo-

quence.

There will be no tickets sold. All Irishmen and all citizens in sympathy with Irish legislative independence are invited to hear Sir Thomas Henry Grattan Esmonde. The place of meeting will be published in Wednesday morning's Constitution.

SERIOUSLY ILL.

Mr. Benj. F. Mogee Stricken Down Suddenly
With Congestion of the Brain.
Yesterday morning, about nine o'clock, Mr.
Benjamin F. Megee, of the firm of Megee &
Maddox, was stricken down suddenly with
congestion of the brain at his residence, No.
412 Whitchall street, and he now lies in a precarious condition.
He had been visiting his father-in-law, Mr.
Baugh, six miles from Atlanta. Day before
yesterday he was feeling bad and he resolved to return to the city or an early morning train.
He had been working very late at night and
his system was badly in need of rest. He complained of fatigue and of stomach froubles.
He was not much alarmed about his
sickness, however, and told his friends
that he would recover in a few
days. Yesterday morning he came
to Atlanta on the first train. Soon after reaching home his illness assumed a much more
alarming type. He suffered with nausea and
all of a sudden became delirious. He had not
less than ten successive convulsions in less
than two hours.

Dr. Thomas S. Powell was summoned and
when he reached the bedside of the sufferer
he feared the case was hopeless, buthe applied
remedies with happy results, and soon saw an
improvement in Mr. Megee's condition.

Last night Mr. Megee was still very low, but
his physician entertains hopes of his recovery.

A BIG DRAFT.

United States Marshal Nelms Gets 85,000 From Washington for Witnesses. This article is sure to shoot happiness into the souls of a large number of people of the northern district of Georgia.

Yesterday United States Marshel John W. Nelma received a draft on the treasury at Washington for \$5,000 to pay those witnesses who testified in the cases in northern district of Georgia prior to June the 20th, 1837. It only remains now for these witnesses to present their subpœnas at the marshal's office and get their money.

The peculiar purifying and building up sowers of Hood's Sarsaparilla make it the very lest medicine to take at this series.

JEWELER, Fair Dealing. Bottom Prices.

Belvidere Oyster Co, Oysters 25 cts per qt. Cor. Pryor, under Metro politan Hotel. Telephone

BABY CARRIAGES Of the latest styles and in great variety, at prices lower than anywhere. NUNNAL-LY'S, 36 Whitehall street.

COURT AND CAPITOL.

Happenings in the Departments of the Capi-tol and the Customhouse.

YESTERDAY WAS A dull day in the depart COMMISSIONS WERE ISSUED to the following

COMMISSIONS WERE ISSUED to the following gentlemen as notaries public and ex-officio justices of the peace in Forsyth county: George E. Sims, of the 879th district; Samuel B. Stephens, of the 878th district; Samuel B. Stephens, of the 878th district; James L. Heard, of the 835th district; William C. Jackson, of the 1351st district. Augustus H. Woodliff, of the 885th district. Augustus H. Woodliff, of the 885th district.

COMMISSIONS AS NOTARIES public and ex officio justices of the peace were also issued to J. J. Carpenter, of the 1226th district, in place of A. A. Martin, removed out of the lecountry and to John L. Garran, 1172d district, in place of James R. Sherman, removed from the county—both in Milton county. W. N. Strange, of the 1072d district, and D. F. Reese, of the 1223d district, were commissioned as notaries public and ex-officio justices of the peace in Polk county.

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER Hook is very busy organizing the Peabody institute which will meet in this city next July. He is now corresponding with President W. H. Payne, of the Nashville university, with a view of getting him to take general supervision of the institute and to deliver an address during the session. There is a reasonable prospect of his coming.

These frems were recorded at the comp-

coming.

These items were recorded at the comptroller-general's office yesterday: Insurance fees, \$140; taxes on insurance agents, \$50; general taxes—Lowndes county, \$45; Madison county, \$122.75.

The United States circuit court will not meet again until next Saturday.

DEPUTY GRANT BROUGHT down Wm. F. Moses and LaFayette Myers from Habersham county yesterday for violation of the internal revenue laws. They were arrested on bench warrants and turned over to the United States court.

Old pill boxes are spread over the land by the thousands after having been emptied by suffering humanity. What a mass of sicken-ing, disgusting medicine the poor stomach has to contend with. Too much strong medicine. Prickly Ash Bitters is rapidly and surely taking the place of all this class of drugs, and in curing all the ills arising from a disordered condition of the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels.

Pinkerton's Men Capture the Tiskilwa Bank Workers at Clinton, Iowa. On the night of January 17 the bank of Ste burglarized to the extent of \$5,300.

vens & Weich, at Tiskiiwa, this state, was burglarized to the extent of \$5,300.

The burglars effected an entrance through a rear window. The onter doors of the vault were opened by drilling a hole near the combination, breaking it, and then picking it with a wire, and then entering the vault with but little trouble. Inside the vault was a new Hall safe, and inside of it was the latest "burglar-proof" strong box. The crevices of the doors were sealed up with some strong cement, clear around the safe, excepting a small crack at the bottom. A hole was drilled in the door and an air-pump applied to exhaust all the air from the safe. The air being drawn out created suction strong enough at the bottom to draw in a thin sheet of dynamite. This was exploded and blew open the safe. The strong box was treated in the same way; but two charges were necessary to blow it open. The following morning Stevens & Welch reported the burglary to the Union National bank, of this city, and they immediately placed the case in the hands of William A. Pinkerton. He sent out his most clever operatives, headed by ex-Chief of Police Woffenstein, of Cincinnati, and last Monday they located the burglars at Clinton, Iowa, a town which for many years has been the well-known headquarters of some of the most expert safe. located the burglars at Clinton, Iowa, a town which for many years has been the well-known headquarters of some of the most expert safe-robbers in the country. After obtaining very strong circumstantial evidence the detectives arrested "Fan" Burns and James Martin. Burns attempted to throw away a large bundle of bills when arrested, but was prevented. The ends of the bills were slightly scorched, prima facie evidence that they were burned by the explosion in the safe. Similar bills were found on Martin.

explosion in the safe. Similar bills were found on Martin.

Both Burns and Martin were recognized by residents of Princeton, Clinton and Tiskilwa as two members of a suspicious gang seen in the latter place the night of the burglary.

Burns is about 57 years old, and has a national reputation as an expert cracksman. He has "done time" in Joliet, Sing Sing, and Nashville, Tenn. He was pardoned from the latter institution one year ago after serving three-quarters of a ten-years' sentence for robbing the office of the treasurer of Loudon county, Tenn. Martin was in the Nashville, prison at the same time. Both men are locked up at Clinton, Iowa. Extradition papers have been applied for and when secured the men will be taken to Tiskilwa.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

122 Lots at Auction Temorrow. At 11 a. m. on Capitol avenue, and other streets Free dinner. Sale begins at 11 o'clock. Dinner a 12.30. You aer invited. Get a plat and be ready to bid. Sam'i W. Goode & Co.

All kinds of show cases made and repaired by Southern Show Case company, 10 West Mitchell street.

SO EBEN ERHALTEN. Hundert kisten aechte deutscher Rhein-Wein, von Johann Meyer, Mainz, Germany.

B. & B., 46 Marietta Street. Tomorrow is the Great Sale Day Of the 122 Capitol avenue lots, and free dinner. ou are fivited.

"Mr. Potter, of Texas."

By Archibald Clavering Gunter, author of "Mr. Barnes, of New York." A great story grandly told, with a genius like that of the elder Dumas. Price 50 cents, 5 cents extra by mail. Jno, M. Miller, 31 Marietta street. We fri sun times the Colgate & Co.'s New Octagon Scap lathers easier, washes better, dries harder and lasts longer than any other, because of its peculiar slance.

Don't Invest Your Money Until those splendid lots on Georgia a

You can have that oval front case repaired at 10 W. Mitchell street. Buy One of the 128 Lots Tomorrow, Make it your home, save your money and escap ty taxes. Go out to the free dinner. Sam'l W

W. R. JONES & CO. PRACTICAL SLATE ROOFERS

FOR

Reliable Goods, SUITS TO MEASURE

ARE NOW READY.

Call and examine and leave order. I am selling Fall Goods at greatly reduced GEO. MUSE. 38 WHITEHALL ST.

JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND STERLING The latest Novelties for the I The latest Novelties for the Holidays. The best \$5.00 Watch in the world. Watch repairing a J. S. DOYLE, Jeweler, 51 Whitehall Street.

THORNTON'S BOOK STORE.

DR. BROCKETT'S DE-LEC-TA-LAVE

Is the Most Efficient Preparation for Cleans-ing and Preserving the Teeth Ever Introduced to the Public.

It will whiten the teeth. It will cleanse the mouth.

bottle. For sale by all druggists

ASA G. CANDLER & CO.

Wholesale Druggists, Gen'l Agts., Atlanta, Ga. febl2—dly un thornt 7p

COAL!

IN NEED OF STEAM COAL

Can be supplied by addressing the TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD Co., Tracy City, Ten-

U.S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

\$1,000 CHALLENGE.

STERLING SILVERWARE

We claim for our machine the following points of superfority: Ease of manipulation, durability and speed—the essential qualities in a writing machine. Its case of manipulation is unquestioned. To test its durability requires many years of actual use. But its superior speed can be demonstrated in a few moments. moments.

We challenge all other writing machines to a speed test, as follows:

The umpire to be selected by our competitors.

Deposit. Each competitor to deposit with the umpire a certified check, payable to his order, for \$1,500.

Competing machines to write capitals and small

THORNTON'S BOOK STORE.

"AT THE MERCY OF TIBERIUS," Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson's new novel. Regular price \$2.00; our price \$1.60; to ents extra by mail.

"GRETCHEN," by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. Price \$2.00; will sell at \$1.65.

"PRIE YOUNG MAROONERS," a new edition with introductory by "Uncle Remus." \$1.25; our price \$1.00.

"FREE JOE," "AZALIA," and other stories, by "Uncle Remus." \$1.00; our price 90 cents.

"MR. BARNES, OF NEW YORK," the most popular novel of the day. Paper edition 50 cents, 5 cents extra by mail.

"MARVIL," the latest by the Duchess. Paper edition 25 cents, 2 cents extra by mail."

"MR. POTTER, OF TEXAS," by the author of "Mr. Barnes, of New York," Just out. Price 50 cents in paper, 5 cents by mail extra.

"HOME AGAIN" is the title of Geo. McDonald's latest. 20 cents, 2 cents extra by mail.

"SECTION 538; or, THE FATAL LETTER," from the diary of Inspector Byrnes, by Julian Hawthorne. Paper edition 30 cents, 5 cents by mail extra.

"A LIFE INHERITANCE," a new one by Mrs. Alexander. Just out. Price in paper 20 cents, 2 was alexander. Just out. Price in paper 20 cents, 2 was alexander. Just out. Price in paper 20 cents, 2 was alexander. Just out. Price in paper 20 cents, 2 cents by mail.

"A STORMY WEDDING," by Mrs. Mary E. Bryan. Paper edition 25 cents, 2 cents by mail. etters.

Time. Before March 1st, 1888. The test to take blace not earlier than one month after the first septance of this challenge. Place, New York city, in some convenient hall, to be selected by our competitors and to be paid for by unraclives. Place, New York city, in some convenient hall, to be selected by our competitors and to be paid for by ourselves.

Number of operators. Each competing machine to be represented by three operators, with an instrument for each. The aggregate time of each to be considered in making the award.

Matter to be written. The declaration of independence. This may be committed to memory, or written from dictation. If dictated, each operator may select his or her own reader.

Trials. Each operator to have the privilege of three trials.

Deductions for errora. A deduction of one second for every omitted, misspelled or missplaced word. A deduction of one-fifth second for every omitted punctation mark or capital letter.

Disposal of proceeds. \$500 to be equally divided amongst the operators of the winning team. The balance to be donated to the Grantmounment fund.

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT.

339 Broadway, N. Y.

Full stock at 2½ Marietta st. Apper edition 25 cents, 2 cents by mail.

Any of the above books sent on receipt of price

Full stock at 21/2 Marietta St. W. T. CRENSHAW.

amed, either in currency or postage stamps.

We also keep all of the leading magazines, such as the Century, Harper's, Scribner's, Lippincott's, the American, etc.; "Young Ladics' Journal," "The Season," "New York Fashion Bazar," and all the leading fashion magazines, which we will be glad to furnish at any time. Send us your orders.

E. H. & J. R. THORNTON,
Telephone 236. DEADLY

PARALLEL COLUMN HOYT & THORN

CHEAP CASH GROCERS, 90 WHITEHALL ST. 90 We invite your inspection.



WHAT IT WILL DO. It will prevent the formation of tarter,
It will neutralize any acidity of the saliva,
It will aid in preserving the teeth,
It will cure tender and bleeding gums,
Those who have heretofore neglected the care and
preservation of their teeth should begin
this important work at once. For this you will find
nothing so efficient as Delectalave. Price 50 cents

HOYT & THORN, 90 Whitehall St. QUICKEST: ROUTE

__TO__ COLUMBUSI

ONLY LINE RUNNING DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS

ONLY LINE RUNNING LIMITED EXPRESS TRAINS THROUGH WITHOUT CHANGE.

West Hunter street, Atlanta, Ga. Limited to 30 mares.

Pedigree: Sired by Count Wilkes, (son of George Wilkes, the greatest trotting sire that has ever lived dam by Embry's Lexington: 2d_dam by Walker' Wagner; 3d dam by Grey Eagle.

His sire, Count Wilkes, No. 4201, is one of the very best bred sons of the great George Wilkes; dam Jewel, (winner of grand prize at 8t. Louis and the dam of Gambetta; record. 2:26 and The King, record, 2:294; and full sister to Black Maria; record, 2:36, and 3 mile record of 7:35) by Gill's Vermont, No. 104, 2d dam by Cannoni's Whip: 3d dam by imported Buzzard. The dam of Wilkerson is strictly thoroughbred and a noted mare in Kentucky. From her he inherits finish and great endurance and he is a very desirable horse to mate with the mares of this section. Terms, 22:500 the season; 835 to insure. Strictly cash at time of service. Apply to FIRST TRAIN—Leave Atlanta 6:45 a. m.; arrive in Columbus 11:25 a. m. SECOND TRAIN—Leave Atlanta 2:00 p. m.; rrive at Columbus 6:40 p. m. daily. CECIL GABBETT, C. H. CROMWELL, Gen't Manager. JOHN A. GEE, Pass. Agent, No. 9 Kimball House

Take the Midland Route (Georgia Midland and Gulf R. R.)

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN-

ATLANTA DO COLUMBUS

UNION SPRINGS, TROY AND EUFAULA. TRAIN LEAVES ATLANTA (via C. R. R. Griffin) 2:30 p. m.,

ARRIVES COLUMBUS 7:15 p. m.

NORTH BOUND TRAIN.

DY VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia in isyor of the plaintiff in the following stated case, to-wit: J. Burkett Webb vs. W. R. Carnes.

I have this day upon as the property of the defendant, W. E. Carnes, the following described property, to-wit: Lot of land in the first ward of the city of Atlanta, being part of land lot No. eighty. Hve (85) in the fourteenth (14th) district of Fulton county, Georgia, commencing at the corner of Gemunder and Humphries streets and running east midway along the north side of Gemunder street one hundred (100) feet, thence northwardly two hundred (200) feet to Kuluh street, thence westwardly along the south side of Kuluh street one hundred dand eighteen and a half (118%) feet to Humphries street, thence swestwardly along the south side of Kuluh street one hundred and eighteen and a half (118%) feet to Humphries street, thence swestwardly along the cast side of Humphries street two hundred and two (200) feet to the beginning point, being lots Nos. twenty-seven, twenty-eight, fifty-one and fifty-two of the Gemunder survey of December 10th, 1879, and will sell the same at public outery before the courthouse door of Fulton county, in city of Atlanta and date of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in March, 1884, within the legal hours of sale. Property pointed out by plaintiff a stlerner. LEAVE COLUMBUS 8-20 a. m.,
ARRIVE ATLANTA 1:16 p. m.
In advance of other trains.
Making connection certain in Union Depot for
all points beyond Atlanta.
Trains leave McDonough couthbound at 2:20 p. m.
Accommodation train leaves Griffin at 5:00 a. m.,

MY SPRING SAMPLES JAS. A. ANDERSON & CO. S

Merchant Tailoring Dep'tm't FEBRUARY 15TH.

We have now in store, all the Novelties and new Spring Styles of Foreign and Domestic Cloths, Cassimeres, Cheviots, Worsteds, Corkscrews, Bannockburns, Tricots, Granites, Flannels, to which we invite your inspection. We guarantee a perfect fit.

Our Cutters are

C. G. GROSSE. HARRY McKAY.

SAM'L W. GOODE. R. H. WILSON,

SAM'L W. GOODE & CO.

AGENTS.

AUCTIONEER

At Auction Wednesday, Feb. 29

Grand Free Dinner For All.

EVERY LOT

GEM.

COVERED WITH Beautiful Grove. ELEVATED

-AND-OVERLOOKING THE CITY.

Call at our office for Plats.

They are located on the hill on the cast side of apitol avenue, just 300 yards beyond the city lim-tes and car line. All the lots are large and lie well, and cannot be surpassed.

They are so high and well drained, air and water so pure, they give every assurance of healthwater so pure, they give every assurance of health fulness.

They are outside the city limits and the taxes are only 65 cents on the hundred dollars, instead of \$2.15, as in the city.

While they are thus free from city taxes, they are just as convenient and accessible as if in many parts of the city.

They are very conveniently located for those persons having business in the southern portion of Atlanta, whether in stores or shope or railroad offices or elsowere.

They are especially convenient to the mechanics and employes of the eleomargarine factory, glass works and the E. T. V. & Ga. R. R. shops, all of which are very near.

The terms of this sale will be one-half cash and the balance in six and twelve mentits with 5 percentinterest, being made liberal so that even wage workers can purchase one of these lots with the savings from their salary. The sale will commence promptly at all and continue until all the lots are sold. A grand, free dinner will be served on the grounds at noon, for all who may attend the sainess during the dull part of the daw and attending the corner of Pryor and Alabams street carlearing the corner of Pryor and Alabams street carlearing the corner of Pryor and Alabams streets at 18-30 clock. Get off at Georgia avenue, and from there it is a short and pleasant walk to the property.

ARTISTS' MATERIAL, A. P. TRIPOD, Paints, Oils,

WINDOW CLASS. Artists Materials

A SPECIALTY.

Agents for Anti-Kalsomine

The best and cheapest preparation for finishings, walls and ceilings of dwellings, churches, stores, etc. Send for color cards, testimonials, etc.

M. E. GRAY, 45 Decatur Street, Atlanta Ga

THE WEATHER REPORT.

for Georgia: Fair weather; warmer portion, stationary temperature in on, light to fresh winds, becoming va-

Daily Weather Report.

STATIONS.	Barometer	17.0		WIND.		Ra	1 %
		ermometer	w Point	Direction	Velocity	mall	ather
Mobile	30.44	40	30	NW	8	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30,40	36	18	NW	10	:00	Clear.
New Orleans Galveston	30, 40	36	10	R	Lt	.00	
Palestine	30.36	44	2	E	8		Clear.
Pensacola	30,38	44	20	N	6		Clear.
Corpus Christi			32	SE	14		Cloudy
Brownsville	30.36	64	14	E	6	.00	Cloudy
Rio Grande					8	.00	Cloudy
LOC	CAL	OI	BSI	ERVA	ATION	S.	
6 s. m	30.12	27	2	SWI	8	T	Fair.
2 p. m	30,17	34	25	Wa	24	T	Cloudy
9 p. m	30.37	2:	12	NW	13	.00	Clear.

W. EASBY SMITH, Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. Army.

Note.—Barometer reduced to sea level.
The T indicates precipitation inappreciable
*Indicates trace of rainfall.

UNDERTAKER.

No. 62 South Pryor street. On call day or night. ly FRANK X. BLILEY. MEETINGS.

Auction Sale

Monday, March 5, 3 p. m.

THESE LOTS ARE ALL CHOICE RESIDENCE lots, near Georgia avenue street car, with finished street. Carioli avenue is the fashionable thoroughfare for residences, good street, good neighbors, sewerage, and in fact everything necessary for comfort. The lots are large, all fronting on C. pitol avenue. This is the place to get a lot on easy terms, upon which to make you a first-class home. To men who have money to buy land, a long, tedious argument is unnecessary. You know what Atlanta has been, what she is, and what she is likely to be. You know no other place jstands the racket like Atlanta. You know this is the place you want to live and raise your family. You know the men who have succeeded best in Atlanta have been those who have bought homes; or if money left after buying a home, putting it in property on good streets, in good localities. Don't be misled and go off from Atlanta. The world's eyes are on Atlanta, and such an influx of population as we will have this year has never been seen in Atlanta.

Take our special cars at Gata City Bang building. TTHESE LOTS ARE ALL CHOICE RESIDENCE

we will have this year has never been seen in Atlanta.

Take our special cars at Gate City Bank building, at 2:30 for the sale. Terms ½ cash. ½ 5th November next. ½ 5th April, 1839, balance 5th November, 1839, with 8 per cent interest.

On the 15th of March we will sell the 100 lots on Pryor, Washington and Capttol avenue. All front lots. Large number of them immediately on street car line. Wait for our sale before buying, if you want a lot in that locality. When you see our lots you will see a plat of 100, and every one a choice residence lot. No back lots, no fillisides. Terms 24 cash, balance 6, 12 and 18 months. Call for plats at our office.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.,

31 South Broad St.

G. W. Adair, Real Estate Agent.

I have for sale an elegant cottage on West Baker

Beautiful vacant lots on "Smith and McDaniei A beautiful cottage, a model of architectural con-

venience, on a nice lot on Highland avenue, close to street cars; water, gas and sidewalk.
Four handsome vacant lots on Decatur street.
A number of well shaded vacant lots, near the
new plane factory. Cheap and on long time.

A beautiful 7-acre tract in West End, on Main street, near ear line. A beautiful place for a home, br susceptible of subdivision. Also several beauti-ful building lots in West End, on car line. I have a large rent list of residences, stores, office,

I give special attention to the rent department, collect rents promptly, look after projecty in the best style, and respectfully solicit the consignment

5 Kimball House, Wall street.

V. K. STEVENSON & CO., REAL ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,
DUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE, STOCKS
bouds, grain or petroleum for cash or margin.
Private wire'to Boston and Chicego. Members New
York Real Estate Exchange and the New York Conbolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, Office 106
Broadway and 665 Fifth avenue, New York City.

REMOVAL

Linen Store! state." The chief returned to the trunks and the detectives to the field and in a short time they

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM MY PA-trous that I have moved to the corner of White-hall and Alabams, and will open Wednesday with a full line of HOUSEHOLD LINENS—wholesaie and

KENNY & WERNER

NO. 40 DECATUR ST.,

ATLANTA, GA.

Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to lec30—dif sthp un u o rob

HYGEIA TOBACCO. -Manufactured by-

Thomas C. Williams & Co., Richmond, Va.

While the chief and Detective Cason were interviewing Susie Dunning, Detective Bedford was questioning the woman left with him.

"What's your name?" he asked.

"Mary Dunning," she answered.

"A sister of Susie?"

"Yes, sir."

"And that's her in there?"

"Yes, sir."

"Where's your home now, Mary? You hav been away two years, about, haven't you?" "Yes, sir, and I am now living in Spring-field, Ohio." field, Ohio."

The two women were sent into the captains'

The two women were sent into the captains'

The two women were sent into the captains' private office and Supernumerary Ryan was instructed to guard them. Then the entire detective force was turned loose upon the matter. Just at this juncture, Mr. James O'Neil, the promising young attorney, entered the building, and securing an interview with Chief Connolly, stated that he had been employed by Mrs. Dunning, the mother of the girl. Mr. O'Neil then informed the chief that Mrs. Dunning was in the habit of keeping quite a sum of money in her house, and that soon after Susie Dunning left home, about Christmas, \$1,400 of the money was missing. She believed that her daughter and Jackson had taken the money, and she was anxious to recover it.

This statement made the case more interesting than ever, and the chief decided to get to the bottom of it.

The detectives quickly became interested in the matter, and in a short time ascertained that the two women reached Atlanta Sunday night and put up at a hotel. Their trunks were found and carried to the police station and opened. In them were found an abundance of wearing apparel, all good, and a quantity of navy tobacco and snuff, the detectives with the chief then went to the women and asked them to surrender what articles they had about them. Both asserted that they had nothing, but at that instant Susie Dunning was detected quietly passing something to her sister. One of the officers observed it and grabed the two women's hands as they were together and from them secured over a hundred dollars. The women denied knowing anything about the loss of \$1,000, and when asked where she got the money taken from her. Susie Dunning said:

"It was mine. It was money I got from the cestate."

met again.
"That dark haired woman up there is Susie's sister," he said, "and she is Frank Peacock's wife."

"A negro convict who has been living out in Springfield about two years. He and Green Jackson came down here together and brought two thieves along."

"Yes, and they came to rob old Mrs. Dunning," put in Detective Bedford, "for she now has between \$8,000 and \$9,000 in her house in money."

money."

The detective was still searching the trunks and about this time found a marriage license issued in Clark county, Ohio, authorizing any minister to join in holy wedlock Green Jackson and Susie Dunning. This discovery added to the interest in the case, and with it in his hand the chief went before the woman. "Susie," said he, "are you and Jackson married?"

She faltered a second, and then said.

She faltered a second, and then said:

She faltered a second, and then said:
"Yes."
"When?"
"January 20th, last."
"Where?"
"At Mary's house in Springfield."
"By whom?"
"I don't know the preacher's name. He is a colored man and I heard him preach afterward."
"Then how is it that you have the marriage license? The preacher should have turned it over to the court."
"I don't know. The preacher gave it back to me a week after."
"And, Mary, you married Peacock, did you."

"Oh, yes," she answered.
"In Springfield, too?"
"No; we married in Chattanooga two years

ago and they kept us in jail awhile about it and then we went to Springfield." TWO SISTERS OF A KIND Susie and Mary Dunning Had a

Checkered Career.

The two women were sisters.
The blonde was Susie Dunning,

"No, we have none," answered the blonde.
"We have a lady friend, and we came with

The detective took another minute to study,

The detective took another minute to study, and then leaning over, he asked:
"Isn't this Susie Dunning?"
"No, sir i I am Mrs. White."
Again the detective took a careful view of the face, and tapping the blonde on the shoul der, remarked:
"I guess you had better come into the hallway a minute, I want to talk with you."
The blonde hesitated, and the detective remarked:

marked:
"Come on, Susie."
"But Susie is not my name. You have made
a mistake. I am Mrs. White."
"Well, then, Mrs. White, I want to talk
with you," said the detective, taking her by

The woman arose and accompanied the de-

The woman arose and accompanied the detective. Her companion got up too and come out. In the hallway the woman with the dark hair was turned over to Detective Bedford and the blonde was ushered into the chief's office, where Chief Connolly was sitting. The chief had been brought in contact with Susie Dunning when she and the negro were arrested about the child, and knew her. The detective led the woman close to the chief, saying:

"Chief, do you know this woman?"

The chief looked up, remarking:

"I have seen her somewhere. That is—is—is—"

"Isn't she Susie Dun—"
"That's who it is," exclaimed the chief, interrupting the detective.
"I tell you I am Mrs. White," put in the

Jackson?"
The woman again hesitated a minute and

then said:
"Yes."
"Well, Susie, who is that woman who is

with you?"
"I don't know," answered the woman. "I
met her coming down on the train."
"Isn't that your sister who lives out in

While the chief and Detective Cason were in

and darker eyes.

Green Jackson's Arrest Brings Out

Story - Two Sisters Who Married Negro Men-Other News Notes.

"Susie, what were you doing out there!"
"I bought a grocery store, but didn't like
the business and sold out."
"Did Green abuse you or did he treat you

"Oh he slaps me once in a while."
During the time the story was showing up a crowd was gathering at the prison, and the feeling became quite warm. Some one presently remarked:
"That area conditions to be a supplied to the prison of the pris A handsome, stylish blonde, whose perfectly fitting clothing exhibited a well-rounded form, "That coon ought to be up to Douglasville

occupied a chair in the captains' private office last night. Close beside her sat another wonan equally as handsome, but with darker hair

"That coon ought to be up to Douglasville about fifteen minutes."

The remark was followed by others of a like threatening character, and Chief Connolly became uneasy about his prisoner. He called Captain Wright to one side, saying:

"Take two men and carry that negro to jail. I am afraid to keep him here. The case is bad enough now."

The detectives who are working the case say that old Mrs. Dunning had an estate valued at \$40,000 to \$50,000. She owns a block on Mangum street, and is now selling everything to leave with the youngest daughter, who is a mere child. Her husband lived near Atlanta all his life. ane blonde was Susie Dunning, the girl of sixteen years who has \$15,000 to \$18,000 in her own name and about whom Green Jackson, who was arrested Sunday with the state of the who was arrested Sunday night as a general suspect, attained notoriety several months ago. The woman with darker hair and darker eyes was a sister, and both were prisoners and will

was a sister, and both were prisoners and will be retained as such.

Early yesterday morning the two women walked into police headquarters, and, ascending the long stairway, entered the police courtroom. Detective Cason was standing at the main entrance to the building when the women entered. He was the officer who traced the child about which the Jackson negro woman—Green Jackson's mother—told such a mysterious story, to Susie Dunning and Green Jackson. As the women walked through the doorway the detective discovered something familiar in the blonde, but at first could not satisfy himself. In a short time he followed the two women into the courtroom. They were sitting side by side, near the judge's stand, cagerly peering into the prisoners' room. The detective studied the blonde's face awhile, and then, approaching her, asked:

"Have you cases in court this morning? If so, I can have them called for you so that you wont have to wait."

"No, we have none," answered the blonde. Try Carter's little nerve pills for any case of nervousness, sleeplessness. weak stomach, in-digestion, dyspepsia, etc. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in market. In vials at 25 cents.

THE MEDICAL COLLEGES.

ement E ercises of the Souther and the Eclecti e Medical Colleges. The young medical students in the various colleges of Atlanta are on the qui vive. The annual commencement exercises of two of these institutions will take place this week in

annual commencement exercises of two of these institutions will take place this week in DeGive's opera house.

Next Thursday night the commencement of the Southern Medicai college and Surgical institute will take place in the opera house. The exercises will be exceedingly interesting. The class of graduates is a very large one, and it contains some of the brightest young men that were ever graduated from that institution. These young men will receive their diplomas. Judge James Nisbet, the chosen orator of the occasion, will pronounce an oration and deliver the diplomas to the graduates. That his address will be chaste, beautiful and thoughtful may be reasonably anticipated, that expectation being based upon this gentleman's high reputation as a speaker. Dr. Thomas S. Powell will make one of those terse and eloquent talks for which he is noted, and Dr. Nicholson and others of the faculty will have something interesting to say. A band of music will be present. The patrons of the institution and all others interested in its work are cordially invited to attend.

stitution and all others interested in its work are cordially invited to attend.

In speaking with Dr. Powell about this occasion, helsaid: "I desire The Constitution to extend an invitation to the public to be present in DeGive's opera house Thursday night. A very large crowd should be there, for the exercises of the evening will be intensely interesting. If there is any one thing above another in which the citizens of Atlanta feel a pardonable pride, it is the Southern Medical institute. As a training school for the disciples of Esculapius, it ranks among the best institutions of the land. I am especially gratified at the work this session. The class is large, and the young men manifest a keen interest and a sedulous industry in their studies. There are members of the graduating class of unquestioned abilindustry in their studies. There are members of the graduating class of unquestioned ability; young men who will certainly take a high rank in the medical profession. Some of them are the most gifted young gentlemen it has ever been my good fortune to come in contact with, and it is a genuine pleasure to give them their diplomas, for they will adont their calling. The commencement exercises next Thursday night will be unique; there will be some new and attractive features."

Next Friday night the Eclectic Medical college will hold its annual celebration, and a large number of young men will be given their diplomas. Dr. J. W. Lee lass been selected as the orator of the evening. He is

"And you have come up to court to see what we are going to do with Green Jackson, eh? Well, Susie, we'll keep him and you, too. Cason, take charge of her, please."

This command confused the woman, and after stammering and hesitating, she admitted that she was Susie Dunning.

"And where have you been, Susie?" asked the chief. need as the orator of the evening. He is now in Florida, but will return to the city Fri-day morning. Dr. A. Y. Thomas, and other members of the faculty will make short ad-dresses. the chief.

"No where," she answered.

"Oh, but you have. You have been away.

Now where? Out in Springfield with Green

Dr. Thomas, in conversation with a re-Dr. Thomas, in conversation with a reporter yesterday, said: "Our college is prosperous, and we cannot complain about the work of the present session. There is about as large a graduating ciass as usual, and it contains young men of high moral standiag, and of great ability. The exercises Friday night will be very attractive, and we desire, all the friends of the institution to understand that they are cordially invited to be present."

If Sufferers from Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis and General Debility will try Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULBERT, M. D., Sal-

Colgate & Co.'s New Octagon Seap, the only cake that can be cut into convenien shaped pieces for any use.

THE ENGINEER'S LICENSE.

The New Law Goes Into Effect, and Three Warrants are Issued For Its Violation. It will be remembered that at the last ses-tion of the legislature a law was passed ma-

sion of the legislature a law was passed making it incumbent upon stationary engineers to obtain a license to carry on their business. The licenses were to be granted at the discretion of a board of three examiners, all of whom must be practical engineers. The members of the board were paid for their time and trouble by a fee from each applicant, the fee not to exceed \$5.

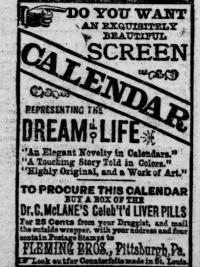
Last Friday the board adjourned, leaving quite a number of engineers at work without a license. The law, which by the way applies only to Fulton county, is very plain. The engineer who neglected to be examined, and to obtain a license, must stop at once, the penalty for violation of this statute being 12 months in jail, or 12 months in the chaingang, or a fine of \$1,000, or all three in the discretion of the court.

in jail, or 12 months in the chaingang, or a fine of \$1,000, or all three in the discretion of the court.

Mr. Ike Jones was the first defendant in a case under the statute, but as the violation had not been a wilful or negligent one, the case was settled by allowing Mr. Jones to get a license.

The next case was that of Albert Broughton, a little darkey not more than twelve years old. It was found that the darkey was not acting as engineer, so the case was dismissed.

The third and last case was one against T. J. Smith, and this has not yet been tried. The cases were all made before Judge Manning, and the judge said in this connection yesterday: "The law is a good one, and the engineers needn't expect the law to be a dead letter. Why, about a year ago I knew a man who was running an engine until the very day that he was taken before the court and adjudged to be insane. The way it has been heretofore, absolutely anybody could be an engineer. Its too responsible a position for that, and the law is a good one."



PRICE'S BAKING POWDER



Jis superior excellence is proven in milions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain Amonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.,
NEW YORK.

Sof Sp. fol and n.r. mlast p. wk.

EVER READY

SUBSTITUTE FOR WHALEBONE Made of Best Spring Steel. Guaranteed Perspiration Proof.

Dressmakers Prefer Them.
For sale by all first-class dry goods stores. Moore,
M.rsh & Co., wholesale dealers. Address
E. C. BRISTOL,
36 Carondolet street, New Oricans, La.
tues th sat 7r

Sixteen Beautiful Lots On Georgia avenue, to be thrown upon the market in a few days. Look out for them.

To attend the auction sile this morning at 11 o'clock of those 5 beautiful residence lots, corner West Fair and Vine streets. Samuel W. Goode & Co. Don't Forget

In making changes in your store, remember that the Southern Show Case company will furnish you new cases of any kind desired and take your old ones in exchange. 10 West Mitchell street.

Save Your Money For those elegant lots on Georgia avenue, to be

The Queen and Crescent Route (Cincinnati Southern Ry.), famous for the speed of its trains and excellent condition of track, is now running a through sleeper from Cincinnati to Atlanta on the limited express, the time en route being 14 hours only. Half a day is saved over other routes between the two cities. Grand Sale and Free Dinner

On the grounds tomorrow at the auction sale of 122 lots by Sam'l W. Goode & Co., and you are in-The Southern Show Case company, at 10 W. Mitchell street, will make you any style of

MR. POTTER, of Texas, has arrived and can be found at John M. Miller's, 31 Marietta street. You can interview him for 50 cents. STAMPS of all denominations for sale at Con-ITUTION business office. Open until9 p. m.

Go and Dine at the 122 Lots On Capitol avenue, etc., to be sold tomorrow, in stead of going home. You will get a bargain in choice lot. Call for plat. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

A Fine Cigar. Mr. Bejach, representing his Cincinnati cigar factory, assisted by Mr. J. P. Leake, his agent, are hustling among our merchants, establishing agencies for their "Yellow Label," five cent cigar. They have already a very large number of first-class houses who will handle the "Yellow Label," and it will certainly be a successful brand upon the mar-ket, being a cigar of superior quality for five

To day we Sell 5 W. Fair Street Lots, Corner Vine street. Go with us at 10 a. m. this corning. Sam'l W. Goode & Co.

IMPORTANT To Florida Tourists and Settlers

The Florida Railway and Navigation Co

MAKES DAILY CONNECTION WITH THE S. F. & W. fast mall train at Callainan (connection sure) and with all other trains at Jacksonville, leaving the latter place at 900 a. m., 12:20 p. m., and 8:30 p. m., for all points in south Florida, viz: Hawthorne, Gainesville, Cedar Key, Silver Springs, Blue Springs, Ocala, Wildwood, Panasofikee, St. Catherines, O. wensboro, Dade City, Plant City, Tampa, Bartow, Puntatio da, Leesburg, Eldorado, Tavares, Apopka, Orlando, Titusville and the Indian river country. The ouly line giving a choice of three routes to points on the west coast of Florida, viz: Through Cedar Key, Lacoochee, Plant City and Orlando. The most beautiful and picturesone portions of the state are traversed by this line. Hundreds of bearing orange groves are 1 assed and seen from the cars. The lovely lakes of Lochlosa, Orange, Harris, Griffin, Eustis, Dora, Panasofikee and Apopka are located on this line. The only line reaching most of the points named, 2nd close and direct connections made to all others. The famous Silver Spring, the head of the Ocklawaha river, can only be reached all rail via this line. The snort and direct route to the beautiful Homosessa country, abounding in fish and game, and passing Blue Springs, the head of the Ocklawaha river, can only be renched all rail via this line. The snort and direct route to the beautiful Homosessa country, abounding in fish and game, and passing Blue Springs, the head of the Wekiva (Blue river). The only line to Fernandina, with its celebrated beach of twenty-two noiles' drive, and only thirty-six nailes from Jacksonville, three daily trains. The only line to Tallahassee, the capital of the state, Madison, Monticello and Quincy. Florida's great tobacco industries are located on this division of the F. R. & N. In fact, there is hardly an important point in the state not reached by this great trunk line system. First-class road beds and excellent train service. Through tickets at low rates and baggage checked to all points.

points.

Don't fail to send for elegant indexed township map of Florida. For any information regarding rates and routes, inquire of any of the company's agents or the following officers:

Jacksoville Ticket Office, 86 Bay st.

D. E. MAXWELL.

Gen. Supt.

G. P. A.

Receiver's Sale.

ATLANTA MACHINE WORKS AND FOUNDRY

ALIANTA MACHINE WORAN AND FUUNDAL.

UNLESS SOONER DISPOSED OF. THE ABOVE works will, under the order of the Superior Court of Fulton county, and subject to confirmation by the same, be sold to the highest bidder on WEDNESDAY, the 28th DAY of MARCH, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon upon the premises.

Lot of land, nearly two acres, only 8'tl yards from center of Atlanta, fronting on Hunter and King streets and the Geoma radicoed, with spur tracks directly into the grounds. Largest works in Atlanta, commanding the trade of the entire South! The most complete plant in the south for manufacturing every variety of machinery, including engines, boilers, marble-cutting and gold-mining machinery, with other specialities, the demand for which is daily increasing. Substantial brick buildings with metal rooks. Apply soon for a bergain and easy



CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

Our Tailoring Department booming with the

Choicest Fabrics of the Season's Production

This stock embraces all the leading varieties of Worsteds, Cheviots and Cloths, in the most carefully selected patterns, and well merit your early inspection.

HIRSCH

42 AND 44 WHITEHALL STREET.

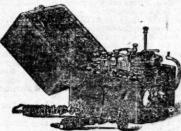
GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES, ETC.

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS

OCTTON, WCOLEN AND GENERAL MILL SUPPLIES,
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VOL. XIX.

DEFENDING THE REDS. Against Encroachments by the

MR. BARNES ON THE OKLAHOMA BILL

He Says the Indians Have Rights the Gov nment is Bound to Respect-The Columbus Public Building.

WASHINGTON, February 28.- [Special.]-Mr. Washington, February 28.—[Special.]—Mr.
Barnes foday made one of the most argumentative and convincing speeches that has so far
been made in this congress. It was on the subject of the Oklahoma territory bill. Mr.
Barnes spoke opposing the bill. He spoke for
almost one hour, and was listened to by the
members and crowded galleries with marked

rected with prolonged and continued cheers and was the recipient of many congratulations by his brother members. He opposed the bill upon the grounds that before the territory is rganized the government should first appoint commission and determine its boundaries and negotiate with the various tribes of Indians who now hold possession of the lands under treaty and who have rights the government should be bound to respect, before attempting to remove them from their location

ing other things, he said that in the event of the passage of the bill, he saw no way in which an Indian war could be avoided, beuse of the natural turmoil and excitement incident to the attempt of the government to place the natives in another part of the public main, without first conferring with them. Mr. Barnes introduced a substitute for the Springer bill, first providing for the boundaries of the territory before creating the territorial organization. There is hardly a doubt but what the able and eloquent speech of the Georgian will result largely in contributing to the defeat of the pending measure. CHANGE IN JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

The judiciary committee reported favora-uly to-day. Mr. Barnes' bill, providing for the transfer of certain counties from the southern to the northern ludicial districts of Georgia, and to divide the northern district into two divisions. The counties of Greene, Hancock, Warren, Glasscock, McDuffie, Richmond, Lincoln Wilkes, Taliferro, Oglethorpe, Burke Jefferson, Johnson and Washington shall constitute the eastern !division.

Mr. Carlton to-day introduced a bill in the house to pay A. R. Elliot, postmaster at Bowman, fifty iour dollars stolen from the office during a fire which endangered the property. COLUMBUS PUBLIC BUILDING

Mr. Grimes succeeded today in having his bill passed providing for an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a public building at Columbus. Mr. Grimes was warmly congratulated on the successful passage of the bill. Mr. Grimes being a new uber, and it being his first session, he has implished in a few weeks what older members have failed in doing, after years of congressional service.

THE TARIFF BILL. The ways and means committee struck another snag today, and in all probability it will-be two weeks before the proposed tariff bill will be reported to the house

President Cleveland sent word to Chairman Mills that he hoped the bill would be completed at the earliest opportunity, and that he thought too much time already had been consumed in the formation of the measure. WALSH INTERVIEWED.

in the city some days, was held up this afternoon by a representative of a local paper with

an inquiry as to the sentiment of the south with regard to the tariff.
"That's a very broad subject," replied Mr. Walsh. "I might tell you how Georgia stands, but as for the whole south—that would

be impossible."

Its it not true that the people of Georgia favor the repeal of the internal revenue?"

"There is a most pronounced sentiment throughout the state in favor of the abolishment of the internal revenue taxes, but I am not prepared to say that is the sentiment of a majority of the voters. There is also a sentiment in favor of the president's views, but I cannot definitely estimate its strength. Of course I would like to see the internal revenue abolished, but while many democrats differ with the president on that question, they will nevertheless support him."

"Do you think he will be renominated?"

vertheless support him."
"Do you think he will be renominated?" "Most assuredly I do. His renomination is a foregone conclusion—nothing will prevent it. He will receive the nomination by acclamation. The men who are betting that he will not be renominated are foolish." E. W. B.

DEPENDENT PENSIONS.

The Measure Discussed in the Senate—Senator Blackburn's Speech.

Washington, February 28.—In the senate, the resolution offered last week by Mr. Hoar to continue the investigation of last session into certain events alleged to have taken place in Texas (in the petition of Stephen Hackworth and others) as reported back from the committee on contingent expenses, was agreed to. Among the bills introduced and referred to the committees were the following:

By Mr. Sherman—Authorizing the issue of circulating notes to national banks to the par value of bonds deposited therefor.

On motion of Mr. Eastis, the senate bill for the purchase of a site and the erection of a The Measure Discussed in the Senate-Sena-

On motion of Mr. Eastis, the senate bill for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for a postofile, United States court and other government uses in New Orleans (not to exceed in cost \$1,200,000) was taken from the calendar and passed.

The senate then resumed consideration of the bill granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated from the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors, the question being on the adoption of Mr. Call's amendment making the bill apply also to those who served in the war with Mexico or for thirty days in any of the Indian wars.

The amendment was exceed to

with Mexico or for thirty days in any of the Indian wars.

The amendment was agreed to.
Mr. Blair offered a resolution changing the phraseology of the second section, and, in explaining it, he said that the construction given in the debate yesterday to the word "incapacitated," would make the bill one of the most far-reaching of any pension bill yet passed; inasmuch as the minimum pension for the alightest incapacity would be \$12 a month. He did not believe with that the construction given to ft, bill would ever cross successfully the wide waste lying between the senate and the statute book. He thought that the senate ought to heastfate before inserting in the bill provisions for Indian and other wars, and should provide in it exclusively for ex-soldiers of the war of rebellion.

Mr. Manderson appealed to the senate to pass the bill as it had been formulated by the pension committee of the grand army of the republic. He would be glad to see the bill passed in nature of a service pension bill, but ed did not, think it wall to encumber the pend-

in nature of a service pension bill, but not think it well to encumber the pend-

he did not think it well to encumber the pending bill with that idea.

Mr. Davis, who has charge of the bill, coincided with Mr. Manderson in the opinion that all of the amendments adopted vesterday should be struck out, and the bill left as reported unanimously from the committee on consions. It had been prepared, he said, by a committee representing 400,000 members of the Grand Army of the Republic, who knew that to be remedied and needs to be supplied bey had said: "We will be content with this. We ask no more for the present. We trust to

on those se

Mr Plam

Colonel Walsh, of Augusta, who has been